# The Literary Digest

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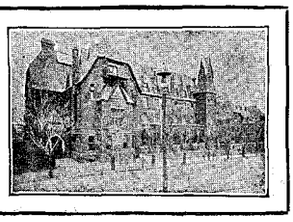

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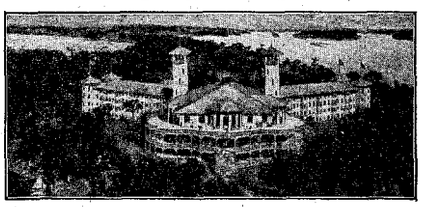

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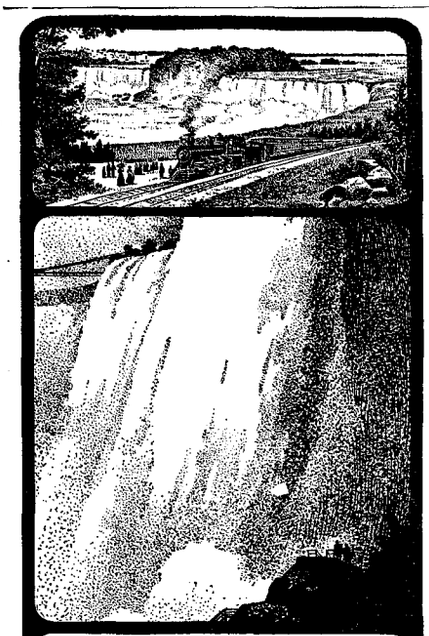

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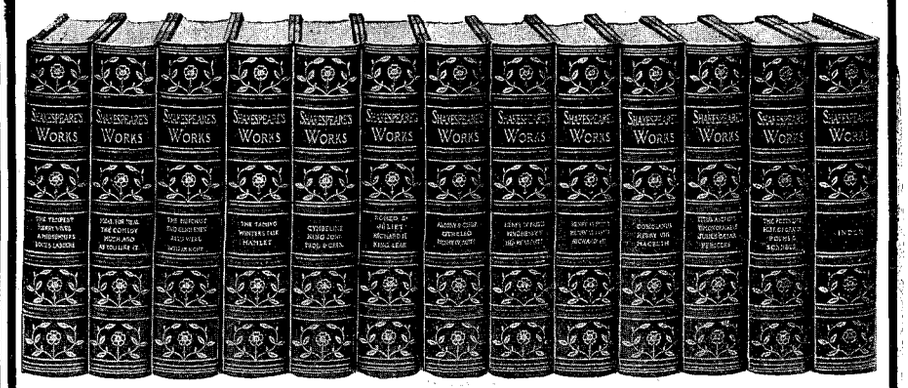


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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK POLICE.

INQUIRIES are being heard in New York City as to just what improvements have been made in the government of the metropolis by the "reform" administration in the six months that it has been in power. It seems to the press that Devery, the ousted Tammany chief of police, still has more influence with the police than Commissioner Partridge or Mayor Low; and several papers are asking when the heralded reform is going to begin. Last week there was a big "shake-up" of police captains, evidently calculated to relegate the Tammany captains to rural precincts, and place the reform captains on the more responsible posts, and the papers interested in police reform are awaiting results and hoping for the best.

The New York *Times* declares that "the situation is grave, definite, notorious," and the New York *Evening Post* attributes the state of affairs largely to Commissioner Partridge, for whom the police are said to entertain "a pitying contempt." *The World* is calling loudly for the commissioner's resignation, declaring that under his rule "the demoralization of the police force is going from bad to worse," and the Boston *Herald* takes a similar view, remarking that "his melancholy failure is making reform a thing for mockery and sneers." Says the New York *American and Journal:*

"Except for ridding the police department of Devery, what single positive thing have Mayor Low and his fellow officeholders done to distinguish his administration from any other?

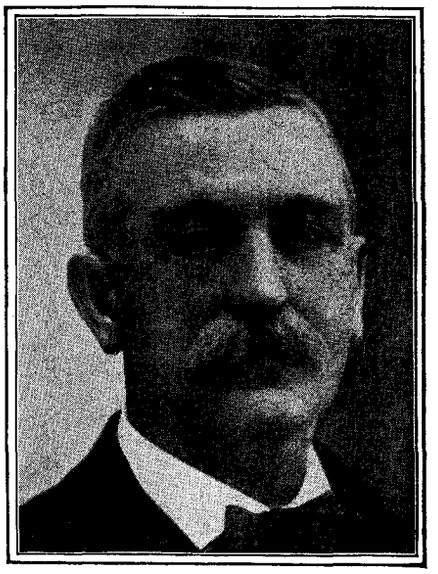
"These are the questions that the men who made Dr. Low the city's chief executive, with the full belief that there was more to him than the familiar platitudes of any politician seeking a place, are asking.

"Even the one act that is quoted to the administration's credit is incomplete. Removing Devery was an excellent thing, but it was implied that a competent substitute would be found. Yet we have in the sixth month of the new régime the spectacle of policemen actually appearing before their trial judge boisterously drunk—a condition of things that would never have happened even when the saturnalia of police corruption, with Devery at the head of the table, was at its wildest.

"The demoralization of the police department was one of the strongest counts against the former administration, but never in its history has the force been so demoralized as it is now.

"The gambling-houses, pool-rooms, and dives operate as extensively under the college president's headship of municipal affairs as it did under that of Van Wyck, admittedly as bad a mayor as ever afflicted this city. We were told by the spokesmen of the reformers that the evil resorts could only exist by virtue of the system of blackmail that honeycombed the police department from its foundation to its top.

"Will anybody say that there is not as much blackmail levied in New York to-day as there was then? The flourishing condition of illegal establishments answers this question. The places exist openly, or with the thinnest possible disguise, and they would not be allowed to remain open a night if they did not pay tribute to somebody. That this tribute is distributed without involving any of the city's chiefs does not make for either morality or reverence. The people are likely to consider a department head who can not stop his men from blackmailing as only a shade less desirable than a participant in the plunder. It is the fact of the blackmail and not its distribution that is the issue in New York.



JOHN N. PARTRIDGE,
New York's Commissioner of Police.

"On the excise question the record of the Low administration is as feeble as in its other performances. The saloons are still carrying on business much as they did before, except that there is more irritation, without a particle of compensating effect, in the present wabbly method of getting around an unpopular law.

"With patrolmen revolting against the system that cast the burden of the excise pretense on them; with District-Attorney Jerome carping at the mayor and the mayor's men for not doing as they promised, and the mayor's friends acridly reminding him of the beam in his own eye; with an amiable old gentleman police commissioner wondering why his men will not be good, and the town as wide open as it can be, the cause of reform is certainly making slow progress.

"Even if the very worst that was said of our former city governors was true, the utmost comfort that New York could take would be that it had exchanged rascals for incompetents.

"The soft-coal smoke is not the only fog over New York.

"There is plenty of room for reform in this city, but it must be real reform, and it will take men of force and backbone to effect it. Timid respectability and vacillating commonplace will never do it."

Commissioner Partridge finds defenders, however, in his home papers, in Brooklyn. The Brooklyn *Times*, for instance, believes that "it is altogether too early to pass judgment upon such an important branch of the municipal government as the police department," and so says the Brooklyn *Eagle*. *The Standard Union* finds encouragement in the "shake-up" noticed above, and goes on to observe:

"To impatient reformers and other hasty critics the move has

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seemed to be long in coming, but time for preparation was essential, and five months is really a short period in which to learn the 'true inwardness' of the Devery 'system' and to size up the good and bad material in a force of over 7,000 men, especially where there is so much bad and so comparatively little good. Commissioner Partridge has been carefully studying the situation, night and day, since he assumed office, and it must be remembered he has had very little efficient or honest aid. The inspectors and captains and headquarters men by whom he has been surrounded, and through whom he must necessarily act, were mostly in a league against him, not merely keeping important facts from his knowledge, but actually misleading and deceiving him so far as possible. . . . Steadily, from now on, the honest policemen will be advanced and encouraged, and the corrupt ones, so far as the courts will allow, gotten rid of or relegated to the rear. Deveryism will be gradually weakened and minimized, even tho it can not be extinguished."

## THE COAL STRIKE AND GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE.

THE idea is expressed in many papers that large industrial wars like the hard-coal strike are affairs of national concern, that they are "everybody's business," and that the national Government ought to take a hand in settling them. The President's action in sending the Commissioner of Labor to investigate the coal strike is thought by some to forecast Presidential interference, either by legal proceedings against the coal trust or by the use of moral suasion, and the action is variously regarded. One finds *The Wall Street Journal*, which is eminently conservative, and the Colorado Springs *Gazette*, which has Socialistic leanings, both approving of government interference in such struggles, and the Baltimore *Herald* thinks there are good grounds for interference by the President. Says the Baltimore *American*: "The proceeding may savor of using a club, but President Roosevelt will be indorsed in his action if he should wield that club, and wield it with vigor, until the strike is ended, the men return to work, the threatened coal famine averted, and the price of fuel lowered." So, too, thinks the Cleveland *Leader*, which observes:

"It is absolutely essential to the continuance of such good times as are now prevailing, that there should be a fair degree of industrial harmony and peace in the United States. Reasonable men of all classes must see this fundamental truth. Surely, the President is deeply conscious of its importance, and it is equally certain that he will do what he can to impress influential corporation officials with the full meaning of a great and prolonged labor deadlock which is said by such an authority as Senator Hanna to have been caused by the uncompromising and stubborn attitude of a few grasping companies, which must habitually violate federal and state laws against the restriction of trade.

"It may be, for these reasons, that industrial peace in Pennsylvania will come quite directly from the White House. If there is fated to be a less fortunate development of the present situation, it will not be the fault of Theodore Roosevelt."

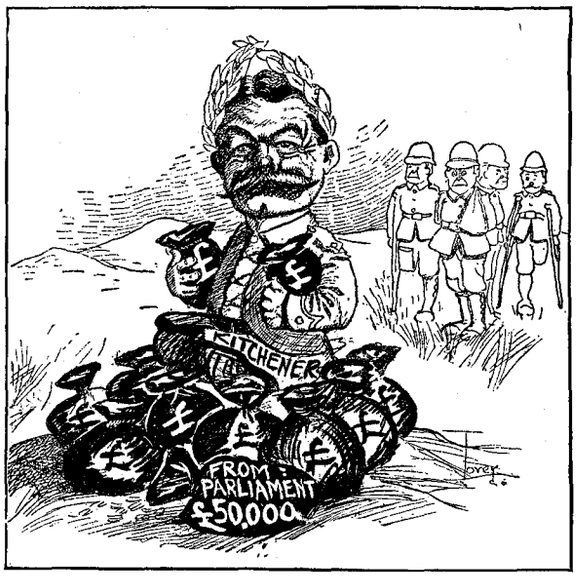
The Philadelphia *North American* adds, in the same vein:

"President Roosevelt evidently looks upon the strike not as a private quarrel, but as a conflict in which public interests are directly involved. In response to the demand of the business community for protection from the disastrous disturbance threatened by continuance of the unnecessary quarrel, he doubtless will use such powers of coercion or persuasion as may be found lawful to put an end to a situation which is becoming intolerable.

"That is clearly the President's duty to the public, and the performance of this duty does not involve either express or implied approval of the demands made by the miners. It does necessarily involve, however, indorsement of the offer of the miners to submit their case to arbitration and abide by the result, and in giving such indorsement the President will be upheld by a practically unanimous public sentiment and by the deliberate utterances of his party conventions. It is to be hoped that his search for means of bring the coal trust to a realizing sense of responsibility to the source of all its privileges and powers—the people—may be immediately successful."

On the other side, the New York *Journal of Commerce* argues as follows:

"No law and no precedent has been found for action by the President of the United States in the coal strike. The operators have not asked his intervention, and there is nothing that he can do but to offer advice unasked, and possibly to be rejected. This would put the Chief Magistrate of the country in an embarrassing and undignified position. The President is no better placed to form an opinion in the matter than other well-informed citizens. It is very doubtful if there is anything at all to be decided except a question of strength. If the men ask for more wages, and the owners decline to pay them, it is primarily, and it may be exclusively, a question whether the men are able to get the wages they ask. The freedom of bargain must be preserved in the interest of both sides. It is difficult to see what right the President has to advise either side. If this strike should develop into a serious interference with interstate commerce, or mail trains, it might be the duty of the President to act officially in the matter, and if he had already expressed an opinion that one




MEN IN THE BACKGROUND: "Didn't we help a little?"
—*The Salt Lake Herald.*

Look out for the fake historians, Bobby
Don't let them give you a house, Devey
Don't say too much about the war being "over," Otis
Don't talk, Funston
Don't kiss, Hobson
KITCHENER
LONDON
BRADLEY

WHEN KITCHENER GOES HOME.
Our heroes might give him a few hints.—*The Chicago News.*

CARTOON GLIMPSES OF KITCHENER.

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JOHN MARKLE, Independent Operator. | PRESIDENT FOWLER, Ontario and Western Road. | PRESIDENT TRUESDALE, Lackawanna Railroad. | PRESIDENT THOMAS, Erie Railroad. | PRESIDENT BAER, Philadelphia and Reading.

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Portraits used by courtesy of the New York *American and Journal.*

**SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL HARD-COAL OPERATORS.**

party or the other ought to yield it would be very embarrassing for him as the Chief Magistrate to use the national resources for the protection of the public interests. The strikers are trying to drag the President into their quarrel in order to influence public sentiment and bring pressure upon the operators. As the President has no official relation to the difficulty, he can not afford, as a matter of his own self-interest, to involve himself in the controversy, and to invoke the general Government in every local and personal dispute is pernicious paternalism which should be discouraged."

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## OPERATORS' SIDE OF THE COAL STRIKE.

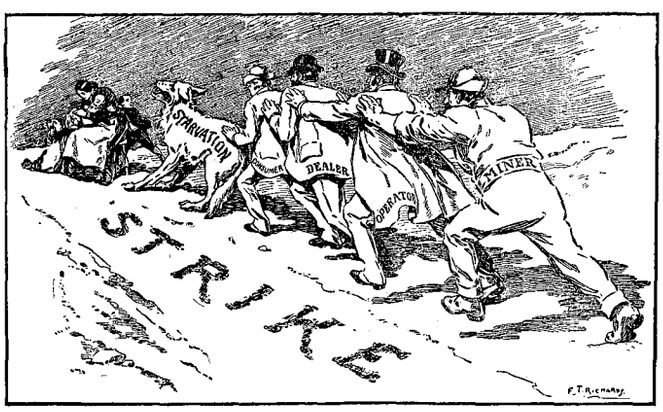
THE majority of the daily newspapers appear to sympathize with the miners rather than with the operators in the present hard-coal strike, so that most of the readers of the daily press probably have a fairly good idea of the miners' side of the controversy. What is to be said for the operators? The correspondence between President Mitchell and the operators, made public a few days ago, throws light on the employers' side of the case. It appears from this correspondence that the advance in wages granted at the end of the last strike resulted in decreased efficiency of the men, who worked fewer hours and produced less coal than before. As one operator says, in *The Coal Trade Journal* (New York), "they took the increase in time and not in money, showing that they had previously received sufficient money for their work"; and another operator remarks that this "makes it evident that their wages were satisfactorily high." The same journal reckons that the miner, "for the hours he labors, is the best-paid artisan in the State to-day." Mr. Baer, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, the largest of the hard-coal companies, says that President Mitchell suggested that the operators put up the price of hard coal, and so recoup themselves for the requested advance in wages; but this would be impracticable, says Mr. Baer, owing to the competition of soft coal. Another operator, Mr. R. M. Olyphant, puts his side of the case concisely in the following telegram to Mr. Mitchell:

"The concessions made by the mine operators in your last strike added to the wages of the mine workers six millions of dollars or more per annum. You now propose changes adding a charge of many millions more, and suggest that you will make a further demand a year hence. The public will not meet such advances by submitting to an increase in the price of coal, and the operators can not meet them without such aid. I must, therefore, decline your proposition."

The suggestion that the dispute be referred to Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter, or others for arbitration is rejected by Mr. Baer on the ground that "anthracite mining is a business, and not a religious, sentimental, or academic proposition."

It is a rather curious fact that most of the papers outside of New York City favor the miners, while most of those in the metropolis favor the operators. The New York *Tribune* considers the strike "ill founded," and the New York *Mail and Express* thinks the miners' position "untenable." *The Times* thinks the strike "without ostensible justification," and *The Sun* takes a similar view. *The Evening Post* says: "A foolish strike can be settled only by the foolish strikers going back to work. We look to see that result greatly hastened by the revelation to the public of the indefensible nature of the position taken by the miners." Says *The Commercial Advertiser*:

"There can be no further room for doubt that the coal operators are fighting the battle that the steel-mill owners fought last summer, to determine whether they shall have the right to control their own business or whether they must turn over this control for all time to an arrogant labor-union. With this vital point




THE REAL SUFFERERS.
—*The New York Herald.*

at stake it is idle to think of arbitration or compromise, and whoever works to accomplish this mode of settlement simply encourages the miners' resistance and prolongs the struggle."

The New York *American and Journal* and *The World* favor the strikers. *The World* says of the mine-owners: "Public opinion, operating through moral force or through law, will in the end hold to their just responsibility those whose greed and arrogance have contributed so much to bring this trouble upon the country."

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## GOVERNOR TAFT AND THE POPE.

HAVING been assured by Secretary Root that Governor Taft's visit to the Pope would be "purely a business matter" and nothing more, the daily press seem to be heartily in favor of the errand. The purpose of the governor's visit, as stated in THE LITERARY DIGEST of May 31, is to negotiate for the purchase of the friars' lands in the Philippines, for the settlement of land titles, and for the entire separation of church and state. If the mission succeeds, says the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, "one of the most vexatious problems presented in the Philippines will be solved, and the most crying abuse in the islands, dating back for generations, will be done away with." The Minneapolis *Times* remarks, further, that "it is a high compliment to the success of American institutions when an American emissary, without plenary powers, is given a hearing of more satisfactoriness than has been accorded to fully accredited ambassadors of European monarchies bent on less important missions."

GOVERNOR TAFT.

The reason for the purchasing of these lands, it is stated, is to quiet the apprehensions of the Filipinos who fear the return to power of those Spanish priests who ruled them under the system of government established by Spain up to 1896. It is also reported that these apprehensions have grown to such an extent that it is impossible for the priests to return to their posts without the protection of the United States troops. Says the New York *Times*:

"Our Government, therefore, is, as we expected that it would be, now prepared to purchase the lands of the friars at a fair value, but it wishes, if it shall purchase them, that the friars shall not return to their posts to be a cause of infinite disturbance, expense, and difficulty. And this the authorities of the church can guarantee with entire propriety, without sacrificing any of the essential rights of the friars, without any compromise of its own position, and with great and permanent advantage to its own most substantial interests. It is reported, and is highly probable, that the church authorities understand the situation, and are ready to meet the views of the United States in a most friendly and helpful spirit."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* believes the purchase of the friars' lands is "essential to the free development of the archipelago." The Salt Lake *Herald* says the transaction will have no effect on the ultimate independence of the Filipinos, for should they be granted a government of their own "the friars' lands can easily be paid for by the Filipinos through direct taxation, customs receipts, or in some other way." The Chicago *News* publishes the following list giving the area of friars' lands in the Philippines:

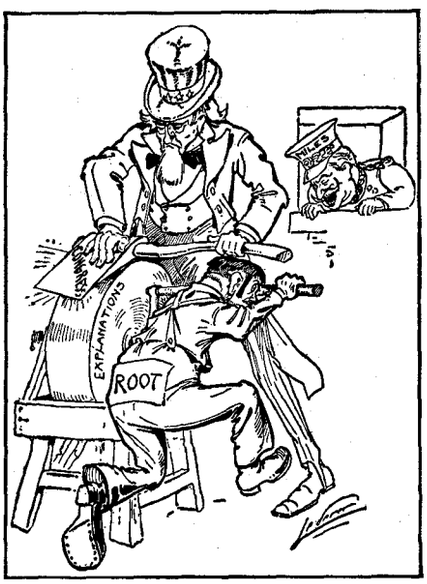
"The friars' lands, of which so much has been said, consist of about 403,000 acres, owned by the Dominicans, Augustinians, and Recolletos. The annual income of the friars from their lands was formerly about $200,000. In the populous and fertile province of Cavité alone the friars own 121,000 acres, and here have started the various revolts against Spanish rule. Other large holdings on the island of Luzon are in the following provinces: Laguna, 62,000 acres; Manila, 50,000 acres; Cagayan, 49,000 acres; Bulacan, 39,000 acres. On the island of Mindoro the Recolletos own a tract of 58,000 acres. On the island of Cebu the friars have 16,000 acres. The purchase of these lands and their sale in small tracts and on easy terms to the natives occupying them should add greatly to the contentment of the Filipinos."

## GENERAL MILES.

IT is now two months since General Miles intimated that our soldiers were practising cruelties in the Philippines, and he has not yet been retired, as was expected at that time. During these two months the Democratic Senators have been laying before the Senate evidences of such cruelties, and have been calling upon the War Department for explanations. This has aroused a suspicion among the Republican Senators and Republican newspapers that General Miles has had something to do with supplying to the Democratic Senators the information that has proved so embarrassing to Mr. Root; and renewed rumors of court-martial for the general, or retirement, are heard. Thus far, however, there is no evidence that these suspicions are well founded, and the general still holds his position.

The Indianapolis *News* and some other papers think that if the general has had a hand in bringing out all this Philippine evidence, he has done the country a service. The Detroit *News* remarks, too, that "the grim and rather fussy old fighter" enjoys the hostilities with the War Department and "is probably having as good a time as he could have in time of peace, and needs no sympathy. The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* says humorously:

"Miles seems to be a very handy person for Roosevelt and his man Root to have around. Whenever Teddy makes a break or Root has a fit, why, Miles is responsible. If the War Department is charged with suppressing important information, it never would have happened, had it not been for Miles. If rotten meat is fed to the soldiers, Miles is to blame for calling attention to it. If Roosevelt makes a blunder in forbidding the French republic to tender decorations of honor to the leading officers in the army and navy, it is really Miles's fault, for he happens to be the lieutenant-general of the army. Even those who dislike Miles—and his unpopularity is quite extensive—find that naming him does not excuse every blunder made by every member of Roosevelt's official family. Indeed we are led to suspect that the President finds Miles a great convenience. If guilty of everything alleged against him, he ought to be promptly bounced; but no doubt Roosevelt realizes that he can not get along without Miles any more than the realistic temperance lecturer can get along without a horrible example. The general is too useful a heavy villain to be dispensed with. An Administration without its Miles would be as helpless as a fer-de-lance without its death-dealing virus. Roosevelt will retain him because he needs him in his business."




MR. ROOT EARNING HIS MONEY.
—*The Chicago Chronicle.*

Other papers, however, regard the strained relations between

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the general and the President as insufferable. The Detroit *Journal* thinks that General Miles has made himself "a superfluous quantity in his relation to the army of the United States," and the Chicago *News* suggests that it might be "better to retire him than to keep up a pestiferous squabbling that mars his personal fame and reflects discredit on the Government." Says the Minneapolis *Tribune:*

"It would be easy for a person having access to the records of the War Department to convey fragmentary and inaccurate data, on which a theory might be built contrary to the fact. If it can be shown that General Miles has been doing this, the last shred of public sympathy for him will disappear. He has done the Democratic party no service and has done himself a fatal injury. He has brought upon himself both the wrath and contempt of the country. He has not injured the army, except by the disrepute into which he has brought its nominal head. Upon proof of the charge made and not yet denied, the military career of General Miles will surely end."

## OUTLOOK FOR CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

THE opponents of tariff aid to Cuba declared emphatically last week that the reciprocity bill was doomed. Mr. Thurber's revelation that General Wood had been paying thousands of dollars out of the Cuban treasury to aid agitation for the reciprocity bill, which was under discussion in Congress, and that the president of the sugar trust had been contributing to the same fund, was thought sufficient to make the whole reciprocity enterprise odious and impossible; and when the President sent in his message urging the passage of a reciprocity measure, these critics expressed the belief that not even the crack of the party whip, wielded by the President himself, could put the bill through. Nor was this view confined to those whose wish might be considered father to their thought. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, a paper that favors Cuban reciprocity, found little indication "that the message had changed the situation any"; the correspondent of the New York *World*, another friend of reciprocity, reported that the message "has had no immediate perceptible effect"; and the correspondent of the New York *Times*, which holds a similar position on the matter, reported that "fully the prevailing view is that the breach in the Republican ranks has been widened by the President's action, and that there is far less chance for the passage of the Administration reciprocity bill than there was before the message was read in Congress." Turning to the New York *Press*, one of reciprocity's stoutest opponents, one finds the following paragraphs in its Washington despatch:

"President Roosevelt and Congress now are arrayed in open conflict. The 'man on horseback,' assuming apparently that his word should command the legislative branch of the United States Government as it did his regiment of Rough Riders, rushed blindly into peril to-day, when, in a dictatorial message to Congress, he joined his executive influence with that of the sugar trust, the Havemeyers and the Thurbers, against the disciples of protection to home industries, and by implication rebuked them for their attitude and belief.

"No President never faced a more acute situation than that which has resulted from President Roosevelt's action to-day. Many of his friends are astounded that he should have acted so rashly, while his enemies are chuckling with glee. The breach between the President and the Protection element in his own party in Congress has been widened beyond repair, and the contest now begun will continue for many a day.

"A majority in either branch of Congress stand firm to-night against the passage of the sugar trust's sham reciprocity bill for a reduction of twenty per cent. on Cuban sugar, despite the President's special message advocating this legislation. The President's action is regarded as unprecedented and as a fatal blunder. In going to the extent of telling Congress just what it should do in regard to pending legislation, and just what kind of a bill should be passed, Mr. Roosevelt is regarded as even exceeding the dictatorial methods practised by Grover Cleveland when he had 'Congress on his hands.'"

But such predictions are by no means unanimous. General Wood's contribution to the reciprocity exploitation fund from the Cuban treasury is thought by some to be perfectly proper. If the Cuban congress now in session in Havana should appropriate money for this purpose, no one would think it improper, it is argued, and when General Wood made the contribution he occupied the position of the Cuban Government. A number of papers admit that the general's action was impolitic, but aver that the real merits of Cuban reciprocity are untouched. The President's message is taken by these papers as an indorsement of that view.

In decided contrast to the predictions of the Washington correspondents who are looking for the defeat of the reciprocity measure is the report by the Philadelphia *Ledger's* correspondent that "the leaders among the beet-sugar Republican Senators held several conferences after the promulgation of the message, and practically agreed to abandon opposition to the reciprocity bill." And the correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says similarly:

"The President's message has cleared the atmosphere perceptibly. It sounds the tocsin for which his party leaders in the Senate have been waiting. Straight reciprocity with Cuba is now a party measure, and the beet-sugar Republicans must come into line or openly support the Democratic obstructionists. It is not believed that many of them, either in the House or the Senate, will care to break with the party organization over beet sugar, as they did a few years ago over free-silver coinage. At any rate, it is now certain that not a sufficient number of them will longer advocate the specious makeshifts of a rebate in the Senate and of confusing tariff revision in the House to threaten the Administration's clearly defined Cuban policy with defeat."

## A NEW AMERICAN REPUBLIC IN THE PHILIPPINES.

IF the Philippine Islands become independent, the Americans there will seize control of the Government, and, "whatever may happen, Americanism will remain dominant in the islands." Such, says the Manila *American*, are "the spontaneous sentiments of all Americans" in the Philippines, and sentiments that "in one form or another, have been many times expressed." The possibility of such a startling sequel to Philippine independence has scarcely been thought of in this country, and it is likely that many people would dismiss the suggestion as preposterous. It seems, however, that the idea is being seriously entertained in Manila, where the American population knows its own strength and the strength of the opposition it would meet. One man prominent in business circles in Manila has gone so far as to outline for *The American* the probable course of action in the event of the granting of Philippine independence, with an American protectorate to ward off outside interference. He says:

"Now, in that event what are we Americans, who have adopted this as our home, to do? It is apparent to all that the Filipinos are not ready for self-government, and to put them in control would mean anarchy.

"There would then be but one thing to do, and that is for us to take the reins into our own hands and give the islands an American government.

"Could we do it? Why certainly. We come of a race which has the governing instinct in stronger degree than any on earth. Moreover, we have had actual, lifelong training in a government by the people; and, what is just as important, we are used to taking the initiation. Consequently, at a moment's notice, as the Stars and Stripes come down, we would be prepared to run up a flag of our own and proclaim The Philippine Republic.

"There are something like twelve or fifteen thousand American civilians in the islands; most of them ex-soldiers with the best of training in the style of warfare prevalent over here.

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They are filled with the spirit of adventure or they would never have left home. Let a leader get out in the park facing the Ayuntamiento and make a speech calling upon Americans to rally around the new flag, and within two hours he would have a well-armed regiment of the finest soldiers the world ever saw. Within twenty-four hours there would be three or four regiments, and as fast as the news could fly those in the provinces would begin to come in, so that within a week or two the main points of the islands would be well garrisoned. As soon as the cable carried the news to the United States, those who love adventure would turn this way, and within two months we could muster an army of 50,000, if needed.

"But they wouldn't be needed. The Filipinos haven't the faculty for rapid organization and action, and before they could do anything the Americans would be in power. There would probably be attempts at an uprising, but with several flying columns of a battalion each, the American commander-in-chief could strike and break up all attempts at mobilization on their part.

"Such a régime would govern the Philippines well, and would not be in the least autocratic, beyond the necessary demands of military operations. Self-restraint, moderation, and fairness are characteristic of Americans; responsibility always makes them conservative—even those individuals who are rabid before responsibility is thrust upon them. Indeed, as the responsibility would be nearer, more direct, it is likely the government would be better than one appointed in the United States. The man on the ground would know the situation better.

"So far as opposition from the forces of the United States is concerned, the soldiers are Americans and would not be likely to shoot their brothers, with whom they would be in full sympathy. The same might be said of those in command. Very likely there would be a bluff at a protest, but—you remember the Hawaiian affairs, with its talk of restoring the deposed monarch."

## PROHIBITION VIEWED BY ITS CRITICS.

THE editor of *Mida's Criterion of the Wholesale Whiskey and Wine Market* warns his readers against the fallacies of the principle of prohibition; and the editor of the Toronto *Wine and Spirit Journal* assures his readers that the liquor and the banking businesses are on the same moral plane. Whether or not these articles indicate editorial apprehensions of a drift among the liquor dealers toward the Prohibition party, and a desire to check it, is a matter of inference! *The Criterion* philosophizes on the prohibition idea in part as follows:

"Prohibition as a theory is a mere negation. It proposes to impose on men a restraint from without, which will prevent them from doing what they internally will do. Such a method will of itself ever fail, as it is contrary to what the Creator put into the making of a man. There are two precious gifts conferred by his Maker on every human being, which are indispensable to his manhood. These are freedom and rationality. Man is not man by reason of his form but by the possession of these qualities, and the more he possesses them the more of a man he is.

"Along comes the Prohibitionist and attempts to override man's freedom, and all the forces of nature are put in action against such an invasion of his manhood. It is a well-recognized phenomenon that the moment prohibition is attempted that moment there arises in the human breast a desire to do the very thing prohibited—a desire which did not exist before, or at least only feebly and inertly. In the end human nature will succeed in throwing off the yoke sought to be imposed. Drive nature with a pitchfork out of the door and it will come in by the window, and if driven out by the window, it will reenter by the chimney. He who fights against nature, fights against the stars in their courses. . . . . .

"Being of sumptuary nature, prohibition is an invasion of personal liberty and so differs from law that does not pertain to personal habits. But still being law, a violation of it leads to evil and to contempt for all law. Thus this attempt to control personal habits tends to anarchy, and the man who feels it right to violate one law is led inevitably to contempt for laws in general.

"On the other hand, as we have frequently pointed out, the prohibition theory, which would force others to accept its dictum tends to impatience with the restraints of law, and a resort to force and violence to carry out its will. Founded on force as its cornerstone, prohibition logically travels the road to force as its weapon against prevailing laws.

"In short, it degrades the entire community and all who come under its sphere. It is an artificial and not a natural remedy.

"Man was put in this world with a view of developing manhood. Even of our first parents, it is related that evil as well as good was within their grasp, and it is only by having such a choice that manhood can be developed. Prohibition, wiser in its own conceit than the Creator, would change all this, and forcibly remove from man the possibility of evil. It is true that if there were no water no one would ever drown, and no fire no one would ever be burned; but who for the sake of avoiding the evils of drowning or burning would seek to deprive mankind of water and fire? But such is the underlying principle of prohibition that to prevent what it deems an abuse it would prevent even the use."

The Toronto liquor-dealers' paper mentioned above comes to the defense of the trade in the following fashion:

"Why is it that so many people are against liquor? They preach against it, they curse it, but still they drink it—that is, the greater part do. The manufacture or sale of liquor is just as legitimate as any other line of business. Why not? The banker is no better, neither is the merchant, for all trades are alike. They all exist for one end, the almighty dollar. It is not necessary for a man to be a drunkard because he drinks, nor a banker a thief because he fails. All trades have their failings, just the same as the liquor trade. Some are good and some are bad, only the liquor trade is open, while the rottenness of others is hidden and kept secret. It is not necessary for a man to get drunk, for he can take a drink at his liking and still be a good man. Of course it is too bad to see people intoxicated, but surely the manufacturer or seller is not responsible for his actions. We make ourselves and our world. The liquor manufacturer does not ply his trade to rob the people, for if we notice, ninety-nine per cent. of them are the first ones to dig down to help our poor, make our laws, and build our cities. Little is known of the amount of good they do, nor what they give to the poor. We do not preach intemperance, nor do we believe in temperance. No doubt a great deal of suffering is caused by intemperance, but is liquor to blame? No. Good liquor never hurts, and good bankers never fail, and so it is in all trades. Because a person is an inveterate drinker do not blame the liquor trade, blame him. He is the one, and not the liquor, and if those who preach so strongly tried to help those who are weak, not by casting them aside, but by teaching them to be moderate and not hogs—a lecture at the proper time, and a little liquor at the other, there would be less drunkenness, just as much liquor consumed, and more happiness."

The various degrees of wetness and dryness on Sundays under the new "reform" administration in New York strike the editor of *The American Brewer* humorously, He remarks:

"The severity with which the Sunday laws have been enforced on some of the recent days of the Lord, and the tolerance which reigned on others, necessitate the establishment of a new office in our city departments, namely—that of an *Excise Weather Clerk*. This new office would have to be connected by wire with our police headquarters in order to be advised by this windy central office every Sunday morning what kind of weather the people are to expect—*dry* or *wet?* Perhaps then every saloon could hang over its rear entrance a kind of '*Beerometer*,' showing to all the poor dry souls every possible change of weather that might occur in the enforcement of the Sunday law on that special day, so that they may be guided accordingly. It could be arranged still more simply after the fashion of our park board in winter time, by hoisting a flag with a *red ball*, which '*high ball*' would inform the people of the city that they may enjoy their harmless cold sport, while on dry Sundays a *blue flag* might signify the strict enforcement of the *blue laws*. That would at least be fair and square, and such *signal service* might save the owners of '*schooners*' from disaster.

"As it is, our commissioner of police, *Colonel Partridge*, ap-

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pears in the lamentable position of the poor housewife on Tuesday morning after wash-day, undecided whether or not to hang out her wash on the roof, as it might rain—or shine."

## DISQUIET IN CUBA.

EVERYTHING that points to the stability or instability of the Cuban republic is now being watched with keen interest by the press, both in this country and in Cuba. In Cuba there seems to be a kind of determination that affairs *must* go smoothly, even when it would be more natural to quarrel. *La Lucha* (Havana) reports that it was for reasons of this sort that the nomination of Gonzalo de Quesada to be Cuban minister at Washington was confirmed by the Cuban Senate; the Senate was opposed to him, but did not want to defeat the very first nomination sent in by the new President. We also read (in the New York *Journal*) of a crowd of Havana's poor trooping to the palace of the President on Tuesday morning of last week and begging for bread, whereupon "President Palma took $1,000 from his private purse and with it purchased bread, which he distributed to the crowd." It turns out later that the amount was the more modest sum of $15. The *Republica Cubana* (Havana) reports that the negroes, who form one-third of the population, are dissatisfied with the small share in the appointments to public office, and *La Lucha* says that the ruin of sugar plantations is throwing out of work many laborers, who are resorting to brigandage, and that "the matter of security in the country is becoming the most pressing problem of the Government." *El Nuevo Pais* (Havana) takes a rather gloomy view of the future. It says:

GONZALO DE QUESADA,
Cuban Minister at Washington.

"Instead of a propensity to make good laws, the representatives are tending to convert the House into a stage for mere oratory, which neither in form nor substance can be held up as an example to be imitated, and, what is worse, reveals a frame of mind far from reassuring, a profound antagonism among the various groups into which the House is being divided on account of the provinces from which the representatives come, and which would be a sufficiently disquieting symptom if this attitude were a faithful expression of the wishes and sentiments of the electors in the various parts of the island.

"Neither are those expressions of discontent reassuring which are now publicly being made in the name of revolutionists belonging to a race which considers itself slighted and left out in the cold in the distribution of the war booty, or, in other words, the public offices, which for the generality of those who fought make up the fruits of victory and the only means of achieving the felicity of the people. This erroneous belief was imprudently encouraged by the proceedings which the American intervention adopted, and later by the invitation extended for electoral purposes on lines of classes and races, and not on account of a common condition as Cubans.

"Those who allege a right to live from the budget, whether fitted or not, simply because they fought or conspired against the sovereignty of Spain, are not in accord with those in the Senate who are disposed to resist the initiative and action of the executive in the appointments of a diplomatic representative because they do not consider his sufficiency for the position established. We suppose that the motive for this opposition can not be other than what we have expressed, as the person in question, both prior and subsequent to the revolution, was one of the most distinguished agitators, and hence the evident contradiction with the absurd general principle that services rendered to the revolution are tantamount to ability. . . . . .

"This conduct lessens the authority and prestige of the President, who should be strong in all matters, if the great interests, in which the attempt at self-government just commenced by us are bound up, are to be safeguarded. . . . . .

"The kidnapings which have occurred in Cienfuegos and other places reveal the existence of a criminal organization which it would be easy to discover if the courts could count on the assistance of a good police force and public spirit in the inhabitants. The repetition of these outrages would be cause for discredit and dishonor for the republic. . . . When General Polavieja wished to know and took the steps to find out, he discovered all he wanted, acted, and the misdeeds of the bandits were stopped. What invincible cause can there be to prevent the same results from being obtained now? If we should be so fortunate as to see a condition of harmony between the executive and legislature whereby the President should be invested with the authority and prestige necessary to preserve order, protect the lives and property of the citizen . . . the republic of Cuba would last for a long time; but if we do not make a joint effort to obtain this, the days of the republic will be few."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

KITCHENER'S coat-of-arms should bear a Missouri mule rampant.—*The Houston Post.*

THE crater of Mont Pelée is found to be full of trachyte, rhyelite, and andesite. This explains all.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THAT venturesome scientist who looked down the seething crater of Mont Pelée now knows how the umpire feels.—*The St. Paul Globe.*

THINGS are reversed in these automobile days. We used to read of the headless horseman, but now it is the horseless headsman.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

UNDER the terms of surrender, the Boers are permitted to retain their guns. This is very magnanimous, considering the source from which the guns were derived.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

PROBABLY President Harriman is right in saying that "railroads should not be governed by men who know nothing about business." Only public affairs should be thus administered.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE Democratic party should get out an injunction against the British to prevent them from removing ther mule camp from this country. The Democrats needed it to use as a political issue.—*The Chicago News.*

EDISON says he can make an automobile that will go fast enough to take a man's breath away. Perhaps such a machine would be a good thing if it could be put into the hands of the right people.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

J. PIERPONT MORGAN was compelled to keep out of English society because people besieged him for tips as to investments. It is a pity that our aristocracy can not go abroad without being thus annoyed.—*The Washington Star.*

VALUE OF THE NEWSPAPER.—There is no place where a newspaper comes in more handy than on an open car on a wet day, especially if one has an end seat. One can sit on the paper and keep from getting wet.—*The Norwich Bulletin.*

THE TAMMANY REFORM HOST.
—*The Brooklyn Standard Union.*

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## LETTERS AND ART.

### THE "QUEERNESS" OF HENRY JAMES.

"IN a literature so well policed as ours, the position of Henry James is anomalous. Any other man would be suppressed." Thus Mr. Frank Moore Colby in the current issue of *The Bookman*. It has been a long time, he continues, since the public knew "what Mr. James was up to behind that verbal hedge of his," but there has been a general suspicion that he meant no good, because a style like his seemed to be "just the place for guilty secrets." Mr. Colby writes further:

"Those of us who formed the habit of him early can make him out even now, our eyes having grown so used to the deepening shadows of his later language that they can see in the dark, as you might say. We say this not to brag of it, but merely to show that there are people who partly understand him even in 'The Sacred Fount,' and he is clearer in his essays, especially in this last wicked one on 'George Sand: The New Life,' published in April *North American* [see THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 26].

"Here he is as bold as brass, telling women to go ahead and do and dare, and praising the fine old hearty goings-on at the courts of Augustus the Strong, and showing how they can be brought back again if women will only try. His impunity is due to the sheer laziness of the expurgators. They will not read him, and they do not believe anybody else can. They justify themselves, perhaps, by recalling passages like these in the 'Awkward Age':

"'What did this feeling wonderfully appear unless strangely irrelevant.'

"'But she fixed him with her weary penetration.'

"'He jumped up at this, as if he couldn't bear it, presenting as he walked across the room a large, foolish, fugitive back, on which her eyes rested as on a proof of her penetration.'

"'My poor child, you're of a profundity.'

"'He spoke almost uneasily, but she was not too much alarmed to continue lucid.'

"'You're of a limpidity, dear man!'

"'Don't you think that's rather a back seat for one's best?'

"'"A back seat?" she wondered, with a purity.

"'Your aunt didn't leave me with you to teach you the slang of the day.'

"'"The slang?" she spotlessly speculated.'"

Henry James, adds the writer, is the only author of the day whose moral notions "do not seem to matter." His "dissolute and complicated Muse" may say just what she chooses. Mr. Colby declares:

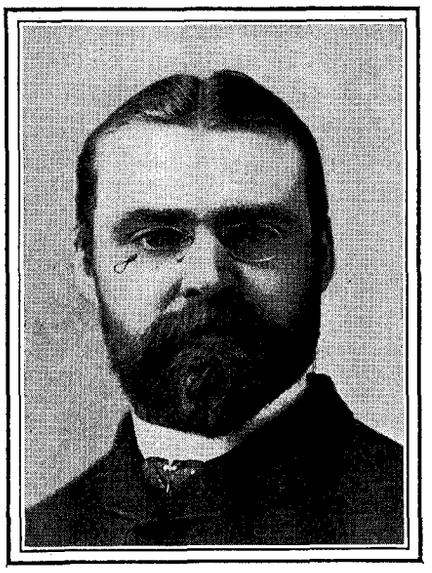
"Never did so much vice go with such sheltering vagueness. Whatever else may be said of James, he is no tempter, and tho his later novels deal only with unlawful passions, they make but chilly reading on the whole. It is a land where the vices have no bodies and the passions no blood, where nobody sins because nobody has anything to sin with. Why should we worry when a spook goes wrong? For years James has not made one shadow-casting character. His love affairs, illicit tho they be, are so stripped to their motives that they seem no more enticing than a diagram. A wraith proves faithless to her marriage vow, elopes with a bogie in a cloud of words. Six phantoms meet and dine, three male, three females, with two thoughts apiece, and, after elaborate geometry of the heart, adultery follows like a Q. E. D. Shocking it ought to be, but yet it is not. Ghastly, tantalizing, queer, but never near enough human to be either good or bad. To be a sinner, even in the books, you need some carnal attributes—lungs, liver, tastes, at least a pair of legs. Even the fiends have palpable tails; wise men have so depicted them. No flesh, no frailty; that may be why our sternest moralists have licensed Henry James to write his wickedest. Whatever the moral purport of these books, they may be left wide open in the nursery."

During recent years, concludes the writer, Henry James's interests seem to "have dropped off one by one, leaving him shut in with his single theme—the rag, the bone, and the hank of hair, the discreditable amours of skeletons. They call it his later manner, but the truth is, it is a change in the man himself. He sees fewer things in this spacious world than he used to see, and the people are growing more meager and queer and monotonous, and it is harder and harder to break away from the stump his fancy is tied to."

### RICHARD STRAUSS AND A "NEW ERA" FOR MUSIC.

WHEN Emil Paur a few weeks ago tendered his resignation as conductor of the New York Philharmonic Society, the remark was made, probably not without an element of semi-humorous exaggeration, that his decision to return to Europe had been hastened by his differences with his coworkers as to the merits of Richard Strauss's music and the place it should occupy on Philharmonic programs. Whatever truth there may have been in this remark, there is no doubt that Strauss has come into the musical world as a dividing force. There are critics in Europe and in this country who hail him as the legitimate successor of Richard Wagner, and a controversy is beginning which reminds one of the furious conflict over Wagner and his music. The admirers of Strauss are as enthusiastic in singing his praises as his detractors are bitter in denying him anything but technical skill and musical erudition. Does he write genuine music? Are his methods and theories legitimate and sound? Has he added anything to music as a beautiful and inspiring art? These are questions that are now being discussed in several countries with spirit and acerbity.

Mr. Gustav Kobbé of New York, a well-known writer on musical topics, does not hesitate to describe Richard Strauss as "the most significant figure in the musical world to-day," and adds that "something



JEROME A. HARTE,
Editor of the San Francisco *Argonaut*.

WILLIAM MARION REEDY,
Editor of the St. Louis *Mirror*.

**EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—XIV. THE SAN FRANCISCO ARGONAUT AND THE ST. LOUIS MIRROR.**

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new" has certainly been achieved by him. Mr. Kobbé writes further (in *The North American Review*, June):

"His music forms neither a continuation of Wagner nor an opposition to Wagner. It has nothing to do with Wagner, beyond that Strauss appropriates whatever in the progression of his art the latest master has a right to take from his predecessors. Strauss is, in fact, one of the most original and individual of composers.

"He has been a student, not a copyist, of Wagner. Thus where others who have sat at the feet of the Baireuth master have written poor imitations of Wagner, and have therefore failed even to continue the school, giving only feeble echoes of its great master, Strauss has struck out for himself. With a mastery of every technical resource, acquired by deep and patient study, he has given wholly new value and importance to a form of art entirely different from the music drama. The music of the average modern Wagner disciple sounds not like Wagner but like Wagner and water. Richard Strauss sounds like Richard Strauss."

Strauss's fame rests mainly upon what he has accomplished as an instrumental composer, and in the self-created realm of the "tone poem." "Tone poem," declares Mr. Kobbé, "is a new term in music. It stands for something that outstrips the symphonic poem of Liszt, something larger both in its boundaries and in its intellectual and musical scope." Strauss's most famous tone poems are entitled "Thus Spake Zarathustra" and "A Hero's Life." Of the first of these compositions Mr. Kobbé says:

RICHARD STRAUSS.

"It was like a man of great intellectual activity, such as Richard Strauss is, to select for musical illustration the Faust of modern literature—Nietzke's 'Zarathustra.' The composer became interested in Nietzke's works in 1892, when he was writing his music drama, 'Guntram.' The full fruition of his study of this philosopher's works is 'Thus Spake Zarathustra.' But this is not an attempt to set Nietzke to music, not an effort to express a system of philosophy through sound. It is rather the musical portrayal of a quest—a being longing to solve the problems of life, finding at the end of his varied pilgrimage that which he had left at the beginning, nature deep and inscrutable."

"A Hero's Life" is another work of large plan. It is music full of dramatic feeling which "illustrates itself, so to speak, like the author-artist who can both write and draw." We quote again:

"Like 'Zarathustra,' it would be effective as music without a line of programmatic explanation. The latter simply adds to its effectiveness by giving it the further interest of 'action' and ethical import. In 'A Hero's Life' we hear (and *see*, if you like) the hero himself, his jealous adversaries, the woman whose love consoles him, the battle in which he wins his greatest worldly triumph, his mission of peace, the world's indifference, and the final flight of his soul toward the empyrean. All this is depicted musically with the greatest eloquence. The battle-field scene is a stupendous massing of orchestral forces. On the other hand, the amorous episode entitled 'The Hero's Helpmate' is impassioned and charming.

"In the world's indifference to the hero's mission of peace, there is little doubt that Strauss was indulging in a retrospect of his own struggles for recognition. For here are heard numerous reminiscences of his earlier works—his tone poems 'Don Juan,' 'Death and Transfiguration,' 'Macbeth,' 'Till Eulenspiegel's 'Merry Pranks,' 'Thus Spake Zarathustra'; 'Don Quixote': his music drama, 'Guntram'; and his song, 'Dream during Twilight.' These reminiscences give 'A Hero's Life' the same autobiographical interest that attaches to Wagner's 'Meistersinger.'"

Apart from the illustrative and dramatic features of his work, Strauss has shown himself to be a master of polyphony, that is, the simultaneous interweaving of many themes. "As a polyphonic composer," maintains Mr. Kobbé, "he is second not even to Wagner." It is hardly too much, he says, to declare that "modern music seems entering upon a new era with Strauss." The writer concludes:

"At the age of thirty-eight, Strauss occupies a commanding position in the world of music. He has achieved it through a remarkable combination of musical technic and inspiration coupled with rare industry. His ideals are of the highest. His intellectual activity is great. He seems a man of calm and noble poise, of broad horizon. It would be presumption to speak of 'expectations' as to one who has accomplished so much. For the great achievements already to his credit are the best promise for the future."

Richard Strauss is one of the conductors of the Berlin opera, and his music enjoys considerable vogue throughout Europe. The London *Pall Mall Gazette* has acclaimed him "a brilliant portent, an unrivaled musician, a personality of amazing provocative power." In St. Petersburg, the "Strauss cult" is already beginning to attract attention. M. Ivanow, the critic of the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya*, concedes to Strauss musical learning and skill, but on the question of originality and genius he writes:

"The fundamental proposition in Strauss's musical philosophy is that music should be *expressive*, and its language almost ordinary human speech. This is not new; it was theoretically proclaimed and practically applied by Liszt, and it was accepted as a matter of course by musical Germany. Nor was Liszt original in his contention. The degree of the expressiveness of music may be disputed, but the principle has not been questioned. Richard Strauss has followed in Liszt's footsteps and has not so far gone beyond his predecessor. . . . He piles theme upon theme, caring nothing how the combination will sound. His themes are of little interest and not at all characteristic, whatever his followers may say to the contrary. The result is at times frightful and painful, sheer confusion and cacophony, but this does not disconcert his admirers. Indeed, they tell us that Strauss must be heard in a 'horizontal' manner. This means that we are not to regard the harmony or lack of harmony, the depth or significance of music so much as the combinations and interrelations of the themes on the horizontal plane. This, it is admitted, may seem strange to the average amateur who is used to musical 'sweets,' and it may sound harsh and cold, but then 'truth must take precedence of beauty' is the new gospel."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## INDIANA'S CLAIMS TO LITERARY HONORS.

INDIANA'S plea for recognition as the literary center of the United States does not seem so extravagant when considered in connection with its recent muster of literary celebrities at an entertainment held in Indianapolis for the benefit of the Harrison memorial fund. On the occasion referred to, eight authors, all of whom were born in the State, gave public readings from their works—Gen. Lew Wallace, James Whitcomb Riley, Charles Major, Booth Tarkington, George Ade, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, George Barr McCutcheon, and Meredith Nicholson. The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, which surveys this list of names with justifiable pride, goes on to say that "setting these eight aside

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. . . Indiana can come nearer matching them in celebrity and ability with eight others than can any other State in the Union from its total list of authors." The supplementary list of Indiana-born authors which it submits is as follows: Joaquin Miller, John Hay, John James Piatt, Robert Underwood Johnson, William Vaughn Moody, Edward Eggleston, William T. Hornaday, and Annie Fellows Johnson.

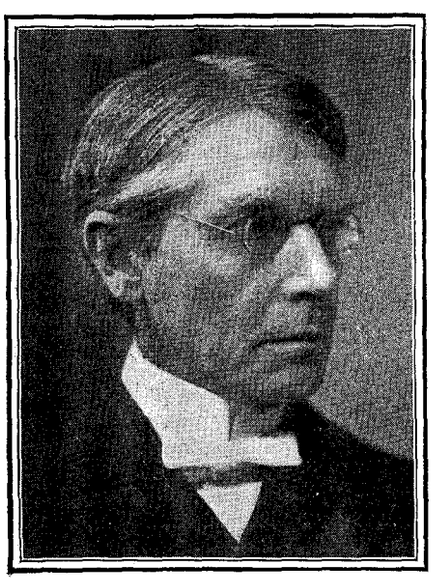
The New York *Sun* thinks that the lists presented "make a brave show of present literary distinction and success." It continues:

"Can other States take up the challenge and prove their quarrel just? Indiana's neighbor Ohio might make a good start with Mr. Howells, Miss Edith Thomas, Mr. James Ford Rhodes. We leave it to Ohioans to complete the list. Chicago can furnish at least eight eights. Pennsylvania has Dr. Mitchell, Miss Repplier, Mr. Owen Wister, Mr. R. H. Davis, and plenty more, but it is not for foreigners to select them. Oregon will point to Mr. Edwin Markham as a specimen of what she can produce in the literary line. This town publishes most of the books and has authors to burn; but we don't yearn for the job of picking out the New York First and Second Eight. Besides, some of our best New York names belong by right of birth to other States. We should have to resign Mr. Stedman to Connecticut and Mr. Stoddard and Mr. William Winter to Massachusetts.

"The Bay State used to be the literary center. Indiana says that she is the literary capital now. Rapidly and at random we select sixteen names of living authors born in Massachusetts: E. E. Hale, Julia Ward Howe, Richard Henry Stoddard, William Winter, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Louise Imogen Guiney, Harriet Preston Waters, Charles Francis Adams, Henry Adams, Henry Cabot Lodge, Robert Grant, Frederic Jesup Stimson, William Rounseville Alger, Thomas Russell Sullivan. Doubtless any of our Massachusetts friends can make a much better list. Let it go for what it is worth and stand by the side of Indiana's Big Sixteen."

## THE NEW PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON.

THE news of the resignation of President Patton, of Princeton University, and the immediate election in his place of Prof. Woodrow Wilson—the change being accomplished, as one paper remarks, "with as much businesslike speed as if in a railway company"—has caused not a little surprise. Says the New York *Evening Post*:



FRANCIS LANDEY PATTON,
Retiring President of Princeton.

"It is very rarely the case that the candidate for a university presidency can show so complete and convincing a register of qualifications, and it was this obvious fitness of Dr. Woodrow Wilson which made it possible for an old president to step out and for a new one to be appointed the same day—a case unparalleled in recent times—without so much as causing a proper feeling of surprise.

"President Patton's resignation was also of an unusual kind. Leaving in the full vigor of middle life, with health and popularity unimpaired, he resigns a charge which he has administered with indubitable success, because he feels the call of his old studies, and because he realizes that a man of different training may more advantageously utilize the prosperity which he has done so much to procure. It is grateful, in this time which produces college presidents of a far different type, to find one who is willing to shift the burdens of administration before failing powers compel him to that step, and who deliberately returns to the pleasures of scholarship and the dignity of the teaching office."

WOODROW WILSON,
President-Elect of Princeton.

The election of a layman to the presidency of Princeton, the successor of an unbroken line of theologians during a hundred and fifty years, is widely commented upon. "A change in many respects so notable," declares the New York *Times*, "is not and can not be the result of accident." It continues:

"Princeton accepts the belief upon which the governing boards of most of the colleges and universities—the exceptions are few and growing fewer—have acted in electing as presidents men not trained in theology. First-rate capacity for successful administration and for the best educational work are in these days seen to be the qualifications for the head of a university. While the theological training is not a disqualification, possibly, it is an evidence that those who have it have not devoted all their time and all their energies to the things now held to be essentials in university management."

The New York *Tribune* attempts to forecast "how much of radicalism in administration this departure from tradition implies." It says:

"Princeton has reached the point where it must find its own solution of the college-university problem which embarrasses all the American institutions. Graduate schools have not yet overshadowed the college in it, the old college life still rules, and courses more than elsewhere are shaped with a view to the collegian rather than the specialist. The practise there, however, is only tentative. The place of the college—that is, of higher liberal training as distinguished from academic work on the one hand and technical work on the other—is all unsettled. It is the greatest of our educational problems; for on its satisfactory solution depends the production of students technically trained for professions who are at once cultivated men, not mere specialists, and who at the same time are graduated for practical work at a reasonably early age. What ballast can be best thrown overboard? What cargo is precious enough to keep? What method will best use the school period to inculcate the highest culture and character together with the greatest practical working power? Those are the unsolved questions of the universities. It will be interesting to see what answer Princeton will give them as under her new president she proceeds to develop her real university system to supplant the overgrown college character which has clung to her until now."

The following account of Prof. Woodrow Wilson's career is taken from the New York *Evening Post*:

"Prof. Woodrow Wilson, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D., who has been chosen as Dr. Patton's successor and who has signified his acceptance of the presidency, was born at Staunton, Va., in 1856, and is a graduate of the university of the class of 1879, where his name appears on the roll as Thomas Woodrow Wilson. After

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his graduation he studied law in the University of Virginia, receiving the degree of bachelor of law in 1882. He received the degree of bachelor of philosophy from Johns Hopkins University in 1886, that of doctor of laws from Wake Forest University, North Carolina, in 1887, and that of doctor of literature from Yale University at its late bicentennial celebration. Professor Wilson occupied the position of adjunct professor of history in Bryn Mawr College, and was afterward professor of history and political economy in Wesleyan University. In 1890 he became professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton. In 1895 the title of his chair was changed to that of professor of jurisprudence, and upon its endowment he became McCormick professor of jurisprudence and politics. Professor Wilson has also for a number of years given a course of lectures in Johns Hopkins University. He has obtained celebrity as a lecturer and also as a writer. His work entitled 'The State' and his 'Life of George Washington' are his best-known writings. President Wilson is the thirteenth in the roll of presidents at Princeton, and is the first layman to hold this office, all his predecessors having been Presbyterian clergymen. He is, however, a ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of Princeton. As a professor he is very popular, and his elective classes have always been among the largest."

President Patton, it is stated, has not severed his connection with the University, and will fill the chair in Biblical instruction, ethics and philosophy of religion.

## THE PRESENT CONDITION OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

FRANCE has been widely regarded as the home of the "realistic" and "naturalistic," as well as of the "decadent," in literature. The statement of two eminent French critics, M. Georges Pelissier and Madame Blanc ("Th. Bentzon"), that the tendencies in French literature which these words describe are passing, is therefore of more than ordinary interest and significance. M. Pelissier intimates that French literature is reaching a "turning point" in its development. "The old standards," he declares, "are being abandoned, with the result that personal originality is no longer prevented by conventionality, or by arbitrary and fictitious rules. The dogmatism of even the critics has been entirely overthrown, notwithstanding the efforts of such men as M. Brunetière." The writer continues (in *La Revue*, Paris):

MADAME BLANC.

"We have two groups of critics. The first is composed of pure impressionists, who decline to pass judgment and recognize no rule; the second includes the critics who, on the other hand, make a point of passing judgment and applying rules, while admitting that nothing is absolute and thus contradicting the very principle of their dogmatism. Therefore it is not to be wondered at that our literature proves refractory to scholastic discipline, and that poetry, the drama, and the novel, which are the essential forms of literature, enjoy in our time an amount of liberty unheard of until now."

In poetry, adds M. Pelissier, the enfranchisement is as complete as possible. Not only do the poets now refuse to submit their versification to arbitrary rules, but the influence of the "schools" is gone. The "Romanticists" of the early part of the nineteenth century were succeeded by the "Naturalists," and, later, by the "Parnassians." Finally came the school of "symbolism," not to establish a new principle, but to abolish everything which in the "Parnassian" discipline impeded the free expansion of individuality. Similarly, the modern theater has discarded the systematic affectation of former schools in order to consider only a true representation of reality; and the "psychological" and "naturalistic" novel has given place to the novel which simply concerns itself with reproducing human life in its integrity.

Madame Blanc supports the same general conclusions as M. Pelissier in a paper contributed to the New York *Outlook* (May 24). She writes:

"Here in France, after the excess of romanticism, realism has had a great wave of success. Driven from the sound method which George Eliot followed in England, we have had realism in its turn grow dim and dull. What it has left us is a more scrupulous exactness in observation, an increasing concern with common and precise details of every-day life, a new interest in 'the average man.' All this is a gain, for every evolution, literary or otherwise, leaves (whatever bad effects it may temporarily have) at least a trace of value, once the dross is got rid of. I count as among the dross not yet got rid of the habitual use of coarseness in situations and language, which unhappily still forms part of the heritage of realism. In the same way, the insupportable affectation of our decadent writers continues to insinuate itself into what we choose to call 'artistic writing'; but it has to offset it the seeking out of new forms of expression, often very happy. Moreover, the decadents are really dead and buried; naturalism, properly so called, that of which Zola was the high priest, may be classed among the crumbling idols."

Fiction shows perhaps more clearly than any other department of French literature the changing temper of thought. We quote again:

"In the domain of psychology pure and simple, the novelists, since the beginning of 'feminism,' have been able to study characters heretofore not available. One after the other have appeared 'Femmes Nouvelles,' 'Les Vierges Fortes,' 'Tchelovek,' and 'Eve Victorieuse,' the last two written by women. The young girl in French fiction, as in French life, has at last taken a place of her own; if only in exceptional cases, she has learned to use her will, and lives on her own account and at her own risk, so to speak. This is a phase of life well worth noting, and the impulse toward it comes from America. . . . Then there are the novelists of the neo-Christian type, who are more or less under the influence of Maeterlinck, and in their books, no matter what the subject, diffuse a vague religious perfume of religiosity and of a mysticism that I shall not hesitate to call decadent. M. Huysmans has gone ahead of the others in passing from excessive sensualism to not less highly accentuated Catholicism. But, however critical one may be in this matter as to inconsistency and exaggeration, it is impossible to deny that, among all the new ideas which have been brought to the surface in fiction, the religious idea has assumed a prominence it has not had for a long time. The enormous and altogether extraordinary success that a foreign work, 'Quo Vadis?' has had in France proves this. And this again marks a return toward idealism. Note the unusual esteem in which M. Édouard Rod's novels are held. The reason is that the author of 'Silence' has constantly before him a high moral ideal; that he is interested and interests us in the inner life, its mysteries, its problems. All this does not, I repeat, prevent stories of another kind selling better; but the unwholesome curiosity which pushes toward the latter books a crowd of readers, with whom we need not concern ourselves, has nothing in common with literary curiosity, and it is of literature that we are speaking just now."

Madame Blanc finds the same evidences of healthy progress toward a higher ideal in French poetry, instancing the work of Leconte de Lisle, Coppée, and J. M. Hérédia, and characterizing the award of the Nobel prize to "so generous, sweet, and pure a poet as Sully Prudhomme" as a most happy augury for the future.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## THE PLETHORA OF POETS.

IN recent discussions of the general question, "Is Poetry Losing its Popularity?" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 22 and April 5), some rather pessimistic views have been expressed regarding the present standards of poetical writing and the popular appreciation of poetry. Mr. Sidney Low, who writes on the subject in the current issue of *The Cornhill Magazine*, confesses that he is never able to consider the subject of contemporary poetical production in England "without a sense of bewilderment." He declares:

"It piques my curiosity more than it rouses my interest, and presents me with a whole series of problems which I am powerless to solve. On the one hand, I seem to see indications of an extraordinary absorption in verse composition, while there are, at the same time, facts which might point to absolute public indifference. 'This is not a poetical age,' it is said; and it is an opinion which one would be disposed to accept without much question. You do not see any particular proof that poetry is widely read. People seldom talk about the subject as they do about novels, the theater, politics, or sport. One rarely hears verse quoted, at least by anybody under forty. I know two or three old gentlemen, and some elderly ladies, who adorn their conversation with scraps from Tennyson or Byron, from Keats or Wordsworth, or Pope. But the quotations fall irresponsive on the ears of their sons and daughters, their nephews and nieces, who regard these literary allusions and reminiscences as among the harmless foibles of age. If you except the professional literary class—and I am not even quite sure of them—modern educated Englishmen and Englishwomen seem extraordinarily ill-read in the poetry in their own tongue, compared with German or French people of a similar status."

And yet, in spite of the apparent popular indifference to poetry, Mr. Low doubts if there was ever an age when more verse was produced. He cites William Archer's "Poets of the Younger Generation" as evidence of the fact that much excellent poetry is being written by the younger poets of England and America, and goes on to say:

"I have no doubt that Mr. Archer could fill another volume as large, and yet leave his subject unexhausted. . . . Mr. Archer does not criticize Mr. Swinburne, Mr. George Meredith, Mr. Henley, Mr. Austin Dobson, Mr. Thomas Hardy, Sir Alfred Lyall, the late Mr. Aubrey de Vere, Sir Edwin Arnold, Mr. Stopford Brooke, Mr. Alfred Austin, Sir Theodore Martin, Mr. Watts-Dunton, Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. Edmund Gosse, Mr. Mallock, or Mr. Robert Bridges. Here is a group of poets whose names would be added to Mr. Archer's thirty-three, if his list were to be taken as the foundation of a Parnassian catalog. But this is only a small instalment of the additions."

Many more names crowd up for recognition, among which the writer includes those of Mr. Norman Gale, Professor Dowden, Canon Rawnsley, Sir Rennell Rodd, Dr. Richard Garnett, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, Miss Mary Robinson, "Violet Fane," Mr. Stephen Gwynn, Mr. Conan Doyle, the Earl of Crewe, Mr. Newman Howard, and, as representatives of the lighter Muses, Mr. Rudolph Lehmann, Mr. Owen Seaman, and Mr. Charles Graves. Mr. Low confines himself in the present article to poets of British birth and nationality, but adds a note in which he says: "The United States, as usual, has a larger production of verse, as of other manufactured articles. In Mr. E. C. Stedman's 'Anthology of American Poetry' there are 580 names, most of them those of living writers. But it is difficult to form any fair estimate of the productions of the minor poets of the United States, since there is very little export trade in their wares." Mr. Low continues:

"Why are poems not read? Or, if not read, why do people go on writing them? Considering the extraordinary interest taken in almost every other literary form, the public indifference to verse is curious. There is a young poet, whose name has been mentioned in the foregoing pages, and who has been deservedly praised by Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Watts-Dunton, Mr. Courthope, and other good judges. He tells me that to the public he has sold exactly *five* copies. There are, I believe, some few living poets—I suppose not more than three or four at the outside—whose works do command a sale which would not be held to signify absolute failure in the case of a second-rate novelist. But their experience is quite exceptional. Taking the whole body, we may assume that they write not only without reward—poets have often done that—but even without recognition. So that going back to our 'first class,' we must conclude that there are scores of the most finished, most accomplished, writers of the age—men and women often of rare gifts and attainments, whose delicate literary art contrasts significantly with the slipshod workmanship so frequent in contemporary fiction and drama—with so few readers that their works can scarcely pay for the cost of paper and printing. We come back to the proposition with which I started. We live in an unpoetical age. But it is not unpoetical in the sense that people do not *write* verse, for, on the contrary, we have seen that they do, and plenty of it, and often of very high quality. The lack of poetry is in the reading public, which has apparently lost its taste for the oldest and most characteristic art-form of the Anglo-Celtic race."

Mr. Low does not profess to be able to solve the riddle he puts forward. But he suggests that the waning interest in poetry may possibly be due to the increasing interest in music. "To the modern senses," he says, "music means more than verse ever can," for "the composer goes straight to the fevered modern soul, nor does he demand from it that kind of tranquil and intelligent cooperation without which verse is like the tinkling of a cracked cymbal, the beat of an untuned drum." If this be not the solution of the enigma, "it is at least more flattering than some others that might conceivably be suggested."

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**The Novelist and the Physician.**—William Black, the English novelist, was accustomed to frequently consult an eminent London physician, Sir Lauder Brunton, in order to obtain information that he needed in his stories. If in the course of a story he had to afflict one of his characters with physical or mental illness, he always sought the most detailed and exact information regarding the particular disease of which the fictitious person was to be the subject, from Sir Lauder Brunton. Says a reviewer in *The British Medical Journal*:

"He had a horror of carelessness and scamped work; . . . he never subjected one of his characters to any abnormal conditions without satisfying himself that his description of those conditions was scientifically accurate. Accordingly we do not find in Black's novels such absurdities as the use of the stomach-pump in the treatment of poisoning by the hypodermic injection of morphin, as described the other day by the author of a story appearing in *Pearson's Magazine*; or 'pyemia' classed with the pleura, the thorax, and the clavicle as parts of the human anatomy, as is done in Mr. George W. Cable's latest novel, 'The Cavalier.' It is not every novelist, of course, who can in any difficulty appeal to one of the shining lights of medical science. But all can use reasonable care not to go wildly wrong. Gustave Flaubert, who had himself studied medicine, took extraordinary pains to get medical details accurate, and M. Zola, as might be expected, laboriously gets up his facts. Thus, when he wishes to describe the death of Nana from smallpox, we find him writing to a friend for reference to detailed descriptions of the disease. But altho his industry in collecting 'documents' is beyond praise, in medical matters he is too apt to rely on the light of nature for their interpretation. Hence, as in 'Lourdes,' his craving for 'realistic' effect, unrestrained by practical knowledge or skilled advice, makes him draw pictures of disease which have no counterpart in clinical or pathological fact. In connection with this subject it may be mentioned that not long ago an American novelist thought himself exceedingly ill-used because his family doctor, of whom he had sought counsel as to the right manner of disposing of one of the creatures of his fancy, afterward sent him a bill for professional services. Would the novelist admit any right on the part of the doctor to ask him to write a short story for nothing?"

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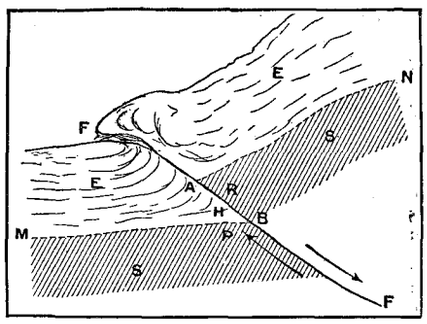
## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### THE THEORIES ABOUT VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.

THAT steam at high pressure has a great deal to do with the activity of volcanoes nearly all authorities are agreed, altho there is no unanimity regarding the mode of its action. According to one view, the water that is at the bottom of the trouble is already present in the uppermost layers of rocks that form the earth's crust, and is brought into action by movements and fractures of the crust that force them into close quarters with the lower and more highly heated layers. This theory is clearly set forth by Prof. Stanislas Meunier in *La Nature* (Paris, May 24). Says this distinguished French geologist:

"In an eruption, two essentially different things must be distinguished, namely, the determining cause of the subterranean explosion and the presence, in the bowels of the earth, of the explosive substance.




Theoretical section of the earth's crust, showing how the explosive matter thrown out of volcanoes results from the covering of water-bearing rocks by others at high temperature, during the shifting due to mountain-making. (Explanation of letters in text.)

"This substance exists in numerous regions, and we know that it must be regarded as a solution of water-vapor under very high pressure, in molten lava. It is . . . the exact reproduction of a mineral water in which carbonic-acid gas is dissolved. We know that with a bottle of such water we have only to remove the cork, holding the bottle upright, to cause all the water to rush out, and we know that this . . . is due to the fact that the carbonic acid, freed from the high pressure that exists in the bottle, tends to put itself in equilibrium with the atmosphere, resumes the gaseous state, expands, and carries its solvent with it.

"A volcano can be regarded as a huge bottle of mineral water; when it is corked, nothing happens on the outside, but as soon as a crack in the ground establishes communication between the depths and the atmosphere, there is an explosion, throwing out whatever is in the way, and causing the outflow of lava, after a rain of ashes and lapilli.

"Thus, to bring about a volcanic eruption it is sufficient that communication should be opened with the outer air and that the resistance of the 'cork' in the volcanic orifice should thus be diminished.

"But the question is, how the explosive material comes to form—the boiling lava of which we have spoken. We can not think that it has always existed in the ground, for then the phenomenon would be continuous and not intermittent.

"Doubtless the water penetrates to the depths from the surface; but at first sight there seems to be incompatibility between the admission of water to the volcanic laboratory and the high pressures that exist there.

"Here comes in one of the grandest harmonies of nature that it is given to man to contemplate. This volcanic water that is necessary to bring the internal substance to the surface—a phenomenon that constitutes one of the essential factors of telluric physiology—is carried into the very hot regions and incorporated there by occlusion with the substance of the lavas, owing to the same phenomenon that gives rise to mountains.

"The accompanying diagram will make the subject very clear; it is a theoretical section of the outer regions of the earth's crust, and we see in it the superposition, along the line *MN*, of a region *E* where the rocks are impregnated with water and of a deeper zone *S* which is yet too hot for water of filtration to penetrate to it.

"The elevation of mountains depends on the opening of 'faucets' like *FF*, whose two edges move in the direction of the two arrows. It may be seen that this brings about, at points like *H*, . . . the juxtaposition of rocks saturated with water, and extremely hot rocks. These rocks *H*, superheated by their inclusion between the masses *R* and *P*, volatilize their water of impregnation, which finds itself in the best conditions for incorporation with the neighboring masses, lowering their point of liquefaction and causing aqueous fusion, which transforms them into boiling lavas, only waiting an opportunity for eruption. . . . . .

"We are forced to note once more the association—a normal one, so to speak—in the terrestrial medium, of cycles of phenomena whose coexistence brings on, from time to time, conflicts of the most serious character. The evolution of living beings, for instance, must reckon with the progress of terrestrial transformations. At Martinique, thousands of human lives have been sacrificed by an accident which must have seemed to those who saw it like the very end of the world. And nevertheless, the letting loose of the volcano, considered in itself, that is, from the planetary point of view, was simply the displacement of a few cubic kilometers of particles in obedience to the circulatory force without which the terrestrial mechanism would come to a standstill.

"The remarkable thing is, not that the surface of the globe should be subject to eruptions and earthquake shocks; it is that being so easily fatal to the establishment and development of the human race, it has nevertheless permitted the course of history to go on, altho it has had to make its way, so to speak, since the beginning, among possible causes, constantly renewed, of total destruction."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### EDISON'S NEW STORAGE-BATTERY.

THE newly invented storage-battery of Thomas A. Edison, in which iron and nickel are used instead of lead, with the result that great lightness is attained, has already been described in these columns. The battery, we are told in the daily press, is now nearly ready to be put upon the market, and great results are prophesied. Says *Electricity*:

"The trouble with storage-batteries for automobile purposes up to now has been the fact that the weight which had to be carried was out of proportion to the amount of power given. This objectionable feature, Mr. Edison now claims, has been overcome.

"To a representative of a daily paper Mr. Edison told of two tests of a runabout that had been equipped with one of his batteries with a net weight of 332 pounds. The first run, he said, was two weeks ago over roads having grades of from 2½ to 12 per cent. The vehicle ran 62 miles on one charge, and the speed at the finish was 83 per cent. of the starting speed. The second trial was on May 26 over comparatively level roads, and on a single charge the vehicle ran 85 miles to a standstill.

"On both these trials, Mr. Edison said, the speed averaged nearly 12 miles an hour. Rough roads, ruts, and sand were covered at the same speed as the smooth stretches.

"Among advantages claimed for the new battery over all other classes of motive power are its simplicity, reliability, cheapness, and safety. Any novice may operate it, and the only attention required is that the supply of water in the solution be replenished. The speed possibilities are declared to be limited only by the weight of battery that the body of the vehicle will carry."

Mr. Edison himself is quoted as making the following statement in a recent interview:

"A speed of 75 miles an hour will be easily attainable in a properly constructed vehicle. There will be no running expense except the cost of current, and it will not be possible in the streets of New York to exhaust the battery in one day. The battery will not deteriorate and will be capable of the same speed throughout.

"The main feature of my battery is that it is indestructible, as it can be charged and recharged without perceptible change in materials. It is an iron-nickel cell, or, in other words, the negative pole or positive element is iron and the positive pole or the negative element is a superoxid of nickel. As contrasted with

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the old lead storage-battery of 186 pounds per horse-power hour my battery is only 53.3 pounds per horse-power hour."

Commenting on this, *Electricity* says editorially:

"That Mr. Edison's battery is an improvement over the majority of storage-batteries now on the market we do not doubt, but before giving absolute credit to the statement that it will revolutionize the automobile industry we should like to see some further tests with official reports of the same."

## ARTIFICIAL IMITATION OF LIFE.

ANOTHER of those fascinating investigations in which substances or tissues supposed to be peculiar to living matter are imitated artificially has just been made in France by Dr. Leduc. In a discussion of his results in *The Academy and Literature* (London) by F. Legge, the author begins with an interesting account of the earliest recorded experiments in this direction—those of Paracelsus—and a speculation regarding the exact meaning of this author's description of them, which may possibly have been intended as allegorical or cryptic. Paracelsus gives directions for precipitating from certain chemical substances the tiny body of a human being, which may be kept nourished, and even questioned regarding "the secret of hidden things." Possibly, the writer suggests, this is all an elaborate attempt to describe in enigmatic language some experiment in which vital phenomena are imitated. He goes on to say:

"It is at any rate plain that his story can not be taken literally, because neither the human nor any other animal form can be precipitated from a liquid as is a mineral. The reason of this—other things apart—is that all known forms of life, whether vegetable or animal, are not simple, but complex, being made up of one or more organisms known as cells, which perhaps bear the same relation to the materials of which they are composed that the crystal does to the amorphous or shapeless condition of the mineral."

Going on a little further with this explanation, the writer reminds us that the simplest form of living being known to us—the *moneron* which stirs in the depth of the waters—is a mass of albumen about the size of a pin's head, without any apparent differentiation of parts, and having for all evidence of life the power of protruding continuations of itself in any direction. The next more complex form, the *ameba*, has evolved into a cell having a kernel or nucleus of harder albumen, an external body of softer albumen or protoplasm, and in yet another stage of evolution an outer pellicle or cell-membrane which keeps the whole organism together. He goes on:

"These cells propagate themselves when they have reached their normal maximum of growth by self-division, each half appearing in turn with the full equipment of nucleus, protoplasm, and membrane, and it is from cells like these that the bodies of plants, animals, and, finally, man, are compounded. Into the life-history of the cell I can not now enter, but I may perhaps say that with cells, as with other things in nature, many are called but few chosen, and that millions of cells must die every day in order that the whole complex may live. The body of a plant and, *a fortiori*, of an animal such as man, is in fact not a simple entity, as Paracelsus and his contemporaries fancied, but a republic of cells, aggregated together, indeed, for the common good, but competing for existence among themselves as fiercely as do the individual members of our own communities. For the struggle for life, which is said to exist even among the stars of the sky, extends also into the remotest nooks and crannies of nature, and among the independent organisms which go to make up our material bodies, it is only the fittest who survive.

"If, now, we analyze the substance of which these cells are composed, we find that the albumen is not a simple substance or 'element,' but is in itself a compound made up of carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, and oxygen, with, it is said, always a trace of sulfur and phosphorus. But there is nothing in these elements, consisting as they do of the three gases and the three solids which are most widely diffused through the universe, to account for the phenomenon of life, the explanation of which must therefore be looked for elsewhere. What is it that gives to the cell the mysterious powers of growth, of movement, and of reproduction? Many answers have been made to this question, but it can not be said that any of them are satisfactory. . . . A guess that life was first brought here in an aerolite from another planet—which does, indeed, but throw the mystery one stage farther back—is about as far as we have got at present, and even one so thoroughly determined as Haeckel on finding in matter an explanation of all phenomena, does not go beyond the oracular saying that 'the infinitely manifold and complicated physical and chemical properties of the albuminous bodies' is the real cause of vital phenomena. In this excessive complication of adjectives we may, perhaps, see the confession that he is unable to form even any plausible guess on the subject.

"One small corner of the veil which covers this mystery has now, however, apparently been lifted. In a communication lately made to the Congress of Physical Science held at Ajaccio, Dr. Leduc of Nantes asserted that he had discovered a way of forming cellular tissue artificially and not in the way of nature. If, he says, you cover a perfectly clean glass plate with a very thin layer of gelatin, and sprinkle it with a few drops of ferrocyanid of potassium, you will see start into life a collection of cells having a regular polyhedric form, and containing each a nucleus, a sac of protoplasm, and a membrane exactly like the cell of a plant or animal. He does not, indeed, say that these artificial cells have the power of growth, movement, or reproduction that we have seen in the lowest form of animal life, nor do I know what precautions he took against the infection, to use a convenient phrase, of those bacteria of which gelatin is the favorite field of culture. But assuming that these cells are really produced by the saline solution and the gelatin without any extraneous aid, we have, even if they be lifeless, a sort of hint of the process by which the first *moneron* took life. It has always been supposed that the albumen of the cell-plasm possessed a highly complicated molecular structure, altho this has never been demonstrated, so far as I know, by microscopical or other examination. But cyanogen, which is one of the elements of the salt used by Dr. Leduc in his experiment, is one of the most anomalous substances known to chemistry, because, while it behaves in all respects exactly like an element, it is nevertheless found by analysis to be decomposable into carbon and nitrogen, a solid and a gas that we have already found present in albumen. Such a quality of origin in an otherwise elemental body is found in only one other substance, namely, the hypothetical metal which is the base of ammonia, and which, altho behaving like its related metals, sodium and potassium, is known to be a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. In this connection, too, it must be noticed that the first 'organic' substance artificially produced, viz., urea, was manufactured from the union of these two anomalous substances—cyanogen and ammonium. It may, therefore, be that at some period in the earth's history, of which they form almost the sole record, the elements known to modern chemistry were themselves formed by the union of yet simpler bodies, and that this process was for some reason favorable to the development of organic life. If this speculation, suggested rather than supported by Dr. Leduc's experiment, turn out to be well founded, the *homunculus* of Paracelsus, altho it may never come to us in visible form, may yet be not such an impossible dream after all."

**New Theory of Wireless Telegraphy.**—That wireless telegraphy depends on disturbances of potential in the earth, regarded as an electrically charged sphere, rather than on Hertzian waves, as is usually supposed, is maintained by Rankin Kennedy. This physicist, says a writer in *The Electrical Review* (May 31), "has been unable to swallow or digest the usual statement that the workings of wireless telegraphy depend upon Hertzian waves, since he has been unable to see why such waves should be able to bend around the curved surface of the earth through many degrees of arc. . . . In effect his suggestion is very plain. The earth may be regarded to all intents and purposes as an electrically charged sphere whose charge is at zero potential. If a disturbance is set up in this charge—which we are led to believe resides upon the surface of the earth—through the connection of an insulated capacity and a spark-gap with the

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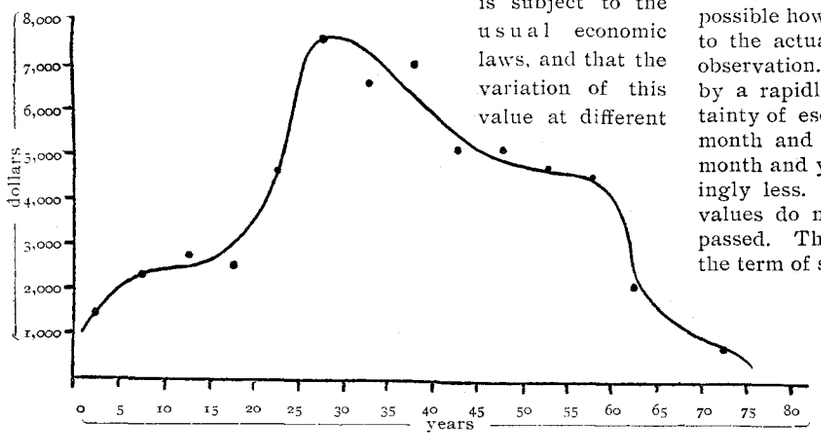
earth, surges of current are caused to flow; then, inevitably, ripples of electrostatic disturbance will radiate out from the disturbing point, and these may be detected at great distances by means of appropriate apparatus sensitive to electric waves. It makes no manner of difference whether the sending and receiving circuits are parallel. A somewhat curious corollary of this hypothesis is that at the antipodal point from the sending-apparatus there ought to be a maximum of effect. If the earth were a smooth sphere having a uniformly disturbed charge, the ripples radiating away from the disturbing influence in widening concentric circles would come together again at the other end of the diameter of the sphere, where their mutual interference and addition would create a point of maximum effect. It would not be extremely difficult to test this assumption. If it is found true, the explanation of wireless telegraphy is evidently at hand. It may be remarked here that the antipodal point to Mr. Marconi's powerful sending-station in Cornwall is to be found in longitude 175 degrees east, and latitude 50 degrees, 30 minutes south. This point is in the South Pacific Ocean, very near Auckland Island which lies immediately to the south of New Zealand. There the British Government maintains an admiralty supply depot. It would be very interesting to know if messages which have faded out and become no longer sensible to the receiving-instruments at twenty-three degrees away from the sending-station would not be again easily received one hundred and eighty degrees away at the antipodes. All that would be needed to try the experiment would be to send a ship provided with a receiving apparatus to the point indicated, and wait for results."

## THE VALUE OF HUMAN LIFE.

HOW much is a man worth, commercially? We have no slave-market to settle the question, at least for those members of the human race that presumably are of the greatest value to the world. In an interesting article in *The Popular Science Monthly* (June), Marshall O. Leighton makes an estimate based on a large number of awards made by juries in suits for damages. He concludes that a man's life has a definite value which is subject to the usual economic laws, and that the variation of this value at different ages is fairly well represented by the awards given in the courts of law, the relations of these values being logical and capable of mathematical representation. Mr. Leighton first inquires what it is that determines the purely economic value of human life. He says:




COMMERCIAL VALUE OF LIFE (MALE), AS DETERMINED BY SUITS AT LAW FOR WRONGFUL DEATH.

"As eminent an authority as Rochard has stated that it is the sum 'that the individual has cost his family, the community or the state, for his living, development, and education. It is the loan which the individual has made from the social capital in order to reach the age when he can restore it by his labor.' It is hardly probable, however, that this statement will receive permanent acceptance by a thoughtful man. A little reflection will show that it reverts to the generally discredited and Socialistic theory that values are determined by cost. Under such a valuation, the resource vested in an individual grows from birth, not with his increasing powers of production and the greater certainty of his attaining the age of self-support and becoming useful, but by reason of the fact that his maintenance is costing more and more. It would mean that the individual is most valuable at the moment before he becomes self-sustaining, and thereafter loses value until he has paid back to society the cost of his maintenance during dependent years. The time arrives when the account is balanced, and he is of no value whatsoever, even tho he might be at the prime of his productive powers. On the other hand, the generally accepted meaning of value has little relation to the cost of production; it depends upon final utility. The value of a commodity depends upon its use, or its productive ability in a community, and, as we are dealing with life as a commodity, in truth an article, these well-established economic principles must apply, even as truly as in the case of commercial products, in the market of New York. The more logical view, therefore, must be that the commercial value of a life must be measured by its general usefulness, its power of production, and the monetary returns which it makes to society."

After examining the grounds on which damages are awarded in suits for loss of life, the writer concludes that these damages represent fairly well the loss to the surviving relatives, excluding, of course, all considerations of mere sentiment. This loss being measured, in the last analysis, by the man's productiveness, it also represents his value to society and so is a "safe and trustworthy estimate" of the pecuniary value of his life. The curve given by Mr. Leighton was drawn from 147 cases, a large number of others being excluded where primitive damages were assessed. He first divides the life into age-periods of five years, and, on combining the awards in each period, it is found that the resulting average in each period is thoroughly representative of the whole group and possesses tolerably narrow limits of probable error. The distance of points on the curve from the vertical axis, measured horizontally, represent the ages of the decedents, and the corresponding vertical distances from the base the average amount of damages awarded per case, for each age-group. Says Mr. Leighton:

"Let us now examine this diagram and observe as closely as possible how the relative values there expressed (without regard to the actual values which they represent) conform to common observation. From the initial point, there is a rapid rise, caused by a rapidly enhancing value occasioned by the greater certainty of escape from the dangers of tender childhood. Each month and week during this period is hazardous, and as each month and year is passed in safety the risk becomes correspondingly less. Following this, is a flat portion during which the values do not change so markedly, until the age of puberty is passed. Then occurs a sharp increase, which, as it merges with the term of self-sustenance, becomes more rapid, culminating at about the age of 30 years. This is the prime of American manhood; not the period of highest productiveness, nor the age of ripest wisdom. The future is now the important feature, and there are questions of permanence to be taken into consideration. Physical vigor usually begins to decline at this period. We are familiar with the fact that the powers of the athlete then begin to wane; champions of this age give way to younger aspirants. This means that the risk becomes greater and the confidence in future values is lowered. Therefore, even tho the age of 30 is not the climax of existing usefulness, it comprises the highest combination of value and permanence.

"After the age of 30, there follows a gradual decline of values until the age period 55–60 is reached, when the declivity becomes sharp, remaining so to the end. The decrease in each age-group is not marked and might not be apparent when separate cases are considered, but the collective arrangement indicates with faithful accuracy all that might be expected from common observation.

"CONCLUSIONS: 1. The pecuniary value of life is subject to the same economic laws as are applied to the more vulgar commodities.

"2. In courts of law, the measure of an individual's productiveness, which is the measure of his value, receives the most careful scrutiny; therefore the decisions of such courts, where

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existing statutes permit, are trustworthy in determining an individual's value to his family.

"3. The pecuniary value of a life to its relatives represents its pecuniary value to society.

"4. Damages given for wrongful death are such that they can be represented by an average in different age groups, with only narrow limits of probable error.

"5. The relation of these age-groups values, one to the other, is supported by common observation and statistical reasoning."

## TOBACCO MADE HARMLESS.

A NUMBER of processes have been devised for removing from tobacco its harmful ingredients, especially the nicotin; but the trouble is that the residue is generally not only harmless, but insipid. Now, however, an experimenter named Gerold, of Halle, Germany, claims to have succeeded in neutralizing the injurious principles of tobacco without taking from it the flavor so much prized by smokers. The following description of Gerold's method and its results is given in *Cosmos* (May 24):

"The leaves are treated with a solution of tannic acid, which has the property of fixing alkaloids so that the nicotin and the essences contained in the plant, such as nicotianin, etc., are neutralized and rendered inoffensive. It would appear that this operation does not cause the tobacco to lose its flavor. To renew the perfume dear to the smoker, which is injured by the tannin, the tobacco is then soaked in a prepared decoction of the plant *Origanum vulgare* [wild marjoram]. These cigars are now sold in America, Germany, and Russia, and are, it appears, much liked by smokers, while they are recommended by physicians."

Careful experiment has shown, we are told, that this mode of preparation removes all toxic properties from the tobacco. After smoking the prepared cigars, the arterial pressure and the pulse remain precisely the same as before. A solution of the treated tobacco was even injected into the veins of various animals without serious results. A large number of the cigars have been smoked by M. Bardet, who reports on them as follows:

"The cigars retained completely and very agreeably the taste of tobacco; one can barely detect a very slight difference between them and ordinary cigars of the same quality. This surely gives them a great advantage over the so-called denicotinized tobaccos.

"Wishing to make some experiments on the action of this tobacco, M. Bardet smoked between 10 A.M. and 6 P.M. no less than 15 cigars of a grade comparable with our *favoritos* at 20 centimes [4 cents]. He did this with perfect impunity, altho, the day before, he had not been able to exceed his tenth cigar, made of ordinary tobacco. . . . . .

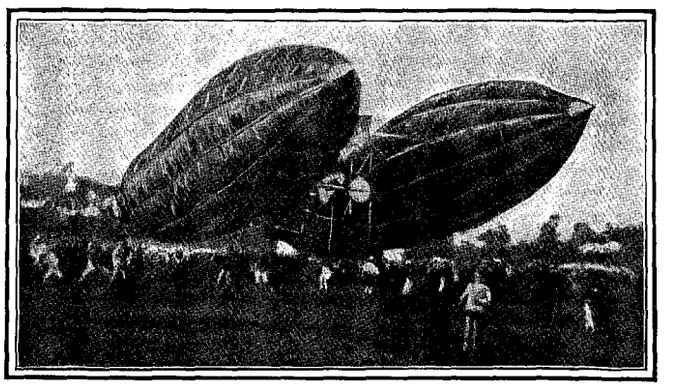
"Here is another experiment: M. Bardet gave a prepared cigar to a boy of 16 years, who more than once had been made ill by trying to smoke an ordinary Caporal cigarette. The youth felt no disagreeable sensation.

"The assertion of the inventor that he has left all the nicotin in the tobacco and at the same time rendered it harmless is somewhat paradoxical; . . . nevertheless there is nothing unscientific in the idea that the alkaloid may be chemically fixed so as to make it non-volatile."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Still Another Air-ship.**—A new dirigible balloon, which embodies also some of the principles of the aeroplane, has been devised by M. L. Roze, who described his machine in a lecture before the Paris Aero Club recently. M. Roze regards the dirigible balloon of Commandants Renard and Krebs, made in 1884, as the first of its kind, and those of Santos-Dumont as only "feeble copies" of it. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (May 3):

"According to M. Roze the conquest of the air will not be accomplished except according to the fundamental principle that the air-ship must be heavier than the air. Altho it must be, he thinks, sufficiently lightened to save itself in case of danger, it must remain heavy enough to breast the air like a bird, which is the only way to travel horizontally at any desired altitude without danger of the loss of gas and of ballast which shortens voyages."

The advantages of this particular air-ship, as stated by the inventor, are complete security for the passengers either over



ROZE'S AIR-SHIP ASCENDING.

land or sea; the rigid connection of two balloons, rendering them stiff; the position of the propeller at quarter height, where it is sheltered from all contact with the ground or the water; and the placing of the engine above the passengers, where it does not interfere with their comfort and applies the propulsive force in the axis of mass, preventing all rolling. Vertical descent is avoided by the use of a parachute. The ascensional force of the combined balloons is sufficient to carry four persons and about 500 pounds of ballast. The trial of the air-ship is to take place in June.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A REMARKABLE instance of the intelligence of ants is described by Dr. Schroeder, in the *Zeitschrift für Entomologie*. Last summer a country house was so overrun by ants that the owner, after destroying a large ant-hill near the house and collecting the numerous pupæ for poultry feed, laid sticky fly-paper before the door of the house in such a manner that the ants could not enter without crossing it. In the morning he found his poultry feed gone and the fly-paper covered with sand, dry-grass, and pine needles over which the ants had passed "dry-shod." The ant-hill had also been rebuilt during the night. This case is well-authenticated and a piece of the fly-paper is shown in evidence."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"WHILE it may sound strange, it is nevertheless true, that inquiries for automobiles are being made in Syria," says *Cassier's Magazine*. "Only one specimen, an inferior second-hand French machine, so says United States Consul G. Bie Ravndal, at Baireut, has been seen there; but it is thought that in Syria and Palestine, with their lack of railways and street-cars and with their rapidly developing carriage-road systems, automobiles would do well. A new road is now being built between Sidon and Baireut, and will soon replace the ancient bridle-path. While this road will be level, others throughout the region are steep and make numerous sharp turns. Vehicles in use, therefore, must be strong and durable. The tourist traffic has more than doubled in Syria during the last ten years.

DIRECTIONS for making luminous photographs, published originally in a German paper, are thus translated in *Popular Science News:* "It is done by means of calcium sulphid, otherwise luminous paint. A sheet of transparent celluloid is coated with an emulsion of nine parts of gelatin, one of potassium bichromate, five of calcium sulphid, and one hundred of water. The gelatin is soaked in the water, and melted in a water-bath, the other ingredients being added afterward. When the coated film is thoroughly dry it may be printed upon from a positive through the celluloid film. This precaution is necessary to prevent the image washing off during development, which is done by hot water, as in the case of a carbon positive. Backed up by black velvet or paper, the print will appear as an ordinary black-and-white positive by daylight, to which it should be freely exposed, and will be self-luminous in the dark."

AN INQUEST ON A MUMMY.—"Our British friends can sometimes do the unconsciously humorous thing to perfection," says the Philadelphia *Medical Journal*. "They have lately been holding an inquest on a Peruvian mummy. But this 'crowner's quest' was no more funny than the gravity with which *The British Medical Journal* assures its readers that the coroner did right. The British public have finally awakened to the fact that the coroner should be laughed at, and the mummy has been pronounced dead because the coroner 'sat on it.' The innocent cause of all the trouble was a Peruvian mummy which some one was sending by express to a museum in Belgium. The unfortunate relic was discovered in a box in a railroad station in Liverpool. It was undoubtedly dead, but the coroner was sent for to certify to the fact. . . He succeeded in spoiling the mummy; and a lawsuit followed, with big damages."

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# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## CREATION LEGENDS IN ANCIENT RELIGIONS.

THE desire to pierce the mysteries of the universe awakened at an early stage in human history, and the primitive creation stories of the great centers of ancient culture—Babylonia, Judea, Egypt, Phenicia, India, and Greece—are among the most interesting records that we possess of the intellectual temper prevailing at the time they came into existence. Prof. Morris Jastrow, of the University of Pennsylvania, who writes on the subject in *Harper's Magazine* (June), declares:

"The theologians of the Euphrates Valley, as early at least as the second millennium before our era, grappled with the problems of beginnings, and finally contented themselves with a theory of evolution from chaos to order. On cuneiform tablets which date from the seventh century B.C., and which represent copies of much older originals, we now read the story how once upon a time, before even heaven or earth existed, the waters covered everything; it was a period when confusion held sway. This confusion is symbolized by a monster known as Tiamat, whose name, signifying 'the deep,' is a survival of the very primitive notion found in various parts of the world that makes water a primeval element. The end of Tiamat's sway is foreshadowed by the creation of the gods, tho we are not told in what way the gods were produced. For the Babylonian theologians it was sufficient to indicate that the gods are the representatives of order arrayed against Tiamat, the symbol of chaos. Creation in the proper sense follows as the result of a conflict between chaos and order, in which the gods eventually prevailed."

A similar idea underlies most of the Egyptian legends of creation, in which Ra, the sun god, is represented as the offspring of Nu, the personification of the watery deep. He is pictured as lying asleep in the waters, or as coming out of a world-egg that floats on the waters. The bursting of the shell of this egg, pregnant with life, marks the beginning of the cosmic process. Professor Jastrow proceeds to a consideration of the story of creation as given in the first two chapters of Genesis. He says:

"As a matter of fact, we have two creation stories of Genesis; one embracing the first chapter, and coming to a rather abrupt end in the middle of the fourth verse of the second chapter; the other, much briefer than the first, forming the remainder of the second chapter, and concerned chiefly with the creation of man. Confining ourselves to the first story, its points of contact with both the Babylonian and Egyptian legends are too striking to be due to accident. Here, too, we have at the beginning of time chaos pictured as a period of darkness, when the waters held complete sway. The 'deep' must be placed under the control of the Deity, who is called Elohim, before the work of creation can be undertaken. There are unmistakable indications, moreover, that the Hebrew writer was familiar with the view which regarded the earth as appearing after the waters had been gathered 'unto one place' (Genesis i. 9), not therefore 'created,' but, as in the primitive tales of various nations, 'restored' after an inundation. The resemblance between the Hebrew and the Babylonian versions extends even to an identity in regard to an important term, for the Hebrew word for 'deep' (Tehôm) is the same as the Babylonian Tiamat."

At the same time, observes the writer, there are certain unique features in the Hebrew narrative, such as the account of a succession of definite creative acts, instead of the theory of vague development from chaos to order, and of the creation of light by the Deity, instead of the assumption that the Deity was Himself the sun-god. Professor Jastrow takes the view that the story in Genesis is chiefly interesting because it is "an attempt to put ancient traditions long current among the Hebrews, Babylonians, and Egyptians, and other nations, into accord with a novel ethical conception of divine government that starts the universe with a spiritual Being ruled by self-imposed laws." It is futile, he thinks, to try to force the data of Genesis "by an unnatural interpretation of perfectly definite terms" into accord with the teachings of modern science. He concludes:

"A recent writer has declared that Greece was fortunate in having become the heir of the wisdom of Babylonia and Egypt, without also falling into the meshes of an all-powerful priesthood, that controlled the thought and wisdom of the Euphrates Valley and of the Nile district. Instead of priests combining primitive fancies with metaphysical speculations and making the cosmogony an integral part of religious belief, the *characteristic* Greek cosmogony is to be found in the systems produced by her philosophers, from Thales to Aristotle, and who, independent of religious doctrines, and in a measure in opposition to prevailing beliefs and traditions, evolved theories of creation that rested upon the observation and study of nature, reenforced by bold and ingenious reasoning. Greek philosophy sounded the death-knell of creation legends, both primitive and advanced; it swept away the cosmogonies of Egypt and Babylonia and Phenicia. If that of India survived, it was because the religious development of India was not affected to any extent by Greek thought, while the Hebrew story maintained its hold mainly because of the emphasis it placed upon certain religious doctrines that met with wide acceptance, and partly because of the sublime conception of a single power governing the universe that pervades the tale in Genesis. These features, however, of the Hebrew story must not blind us to the fact that to Greek philosophy belongs the great distinction of being the more direct precursor of the modern scientific theory. The tone of the Hebrew story is spiritual; its spirit is essentially religious, whereas the spirit of Greek philosophy is the spirit of science."

## A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE VIEW OF THE MARTINIQUE CATASTROPHE.

IT would seem as if even the most firmly held beliefs in the "non-existence of matter" would have to succumb before the relentless logic of such events as those which have recently transpired in the islands of Martinique and St. Vincent. And yet "Christian Scientist," who writes to *The Mexican Herald* to "state as simply as possible the Christian Science thought in regard to the Martinique disaster," sees nothing in the late volcanic upheavals that is necessarily in conflict with the idea that "God is good and God is all," and that, since evil is thus excluded, "there is no storm, no fire, no flood, no earthquake." "God never made those things," he declares, "and they are, therefore, unrealities. Knowing nothing of evil, God can not, and therefore does not, ordain it." He writes further:

"We hold that God governs this universe wisely and well, in spite of our fears. You may ask: Why, then, did God permit the destruction of St. Pierre? He did not, and we hold, furthermore, knew nothing about it. How did it happen? As everything evil 'happens,' through an erring human sense of things. All evil is error, a false, distorted, unreal sense of things; but the real, which is always the work of God, obeys the law of principle. To the spiritually minded this is not at all vague. We have to understand it to appreciate it, and come within the range of the promises of God. If one will read carefully the 91st Psalm, and pray for guidance to apprehend it, they will learn that 'there shall be no evil befall them.'"

If God be omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient, continues the writer, it is impossible to attribute to Him any disaster. "If men sin or sicken or die, it is because the false beliefs have temporarily separated them from God, and some time, even if in what is called the hereafter, they will be perfected." "Christian Scientist" concludes:

"To the prophet in the rocky cleft, God was not in the earthquake, or the whirlwind, but He was in the still small voice. We can not recognize God in the perilous phenomena of nature, and are in duty bound to combat every manifestation of erroneous thought that may seem to try to mesmerize us with its self-imposed sense of power. In the face of all danger, death or destruction, we reaffirm that God is good, and God is all; that there is no evil, save in human belief. It is belief that makes all

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mind-pictures of horror, manifestations of fear that perhaps have been latent for ages. The thought of centuries has been along the lines of human belief, and hence we have storms, fire, flood, earthquake, tidal waves, all nursed along in human belief until they now seem as real and powerful as tho God had created them. Fear and doubt so often make these pictures, and if we do not make them others do, or others have. The belief in floods, for instance, is as old as the time of Noah. If those mind-pictures are not destroyed mentally they are apt to be manifested materially, and remanifested again and again.

"'The thing that I greatly feared has come upon me,' said Job, and his sick thought was manifested in his sick body. It is all in thought. Shakespeare had the idea: 'There is nothing good or bad, but thinking makes it so.' The Bible says, 'As a man thinketh in his heart so is he.' The Penon hill or the volcano of Popocatepetl can not erupt of their volition, for they have no volition, no will, no power. Does God or man bring about such a result? God certainly does not, for His is a nature of absolute love and goodness, and it is impossible for Him to precipitate evil or destruction upon His children. Neither can man with his material fingers do so. But, what we call mortal mind (the absence of the God thought) in man is apt to any phase of evil, and the law of earthquakes and other like phenomena is human made. The mountains can do no harm, and yet people suppose they can. They slumber at the feet of God, for they are His footstool. Realizing the counter-fact that God has all power, man rises into the realm of the real, and has dominion, as God intended him to have, over all the earth. Having such dominion, all things work together for his good, and never for his evil or for his undoing."

## HIGHER CRITICISM AND THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., is just at present the center of an animated controversy in the Methodist Episcopal Church over the merits and demerits of the higher criticism. The case of Professor Pearson had hardly been disposed of before an almost equally serious problem was presented by the resignation of Prof. Charles Horswell, A.M., Ph.D., head of the department of Old-Testament literature and Hebrew in the Garrett Biblical Institute, the divinity school of the university. Dr. Horswell is a well-known exponent of the higher criticism, tho not so radical as Professor Pearson. Says *Unity* (Chicago, undenom.):

"His method was chiefly inductive. He gives a man a piece of work, such, for instance, as the comparison of the account given in Chronicles of events narrated also in Kings. The student was allowed to discover for himself the discrepancies in fact and in interpretation, and was then required to formulate his own theory to account for them. The natural and inevitable result of this method was that he was creating a band of intelligent students whose confidence in their conclusions could not be shaken by denunciation. He was asked to refrain from this method during the first and second years of a student's course, and to present during the third year the arguments against rather than the arguments for modern views. He could not do so with self-respect, and the demand led to his resignation."

Dr. Little, president of the Garrett Biblical Institute, who was one of Professor Pearson's severest critics, takes an entirely different view of Dr. Horswell's case. "It is true that Dr. Horswell teaches higher criticism," he says, "and has been attacked for it. But he fills a position where attacks must be expected, and higher criticism is taught throughout the school. We are compelled to teach it. Students ask questions that must be answered, and we must answer them in the only logical way. . . . Many students have come to me with complaints that Dr. Horswell is teaching heresy; but upon examination I have always found that they were mistaken and that the professor's views were not altogether different from those of the remainder of us."

Professor Horswell is not the only member of the Garrett Institute faculty who has drawn hostile criticism from the conservatives. Dr. Milton S. Terry, of the same institution, is also a "marked" man, and at a recent session of Methodist preachers in Chicago his book on "Moses and the Prophets" was roughly handled. One critic, the Rev. Dr. D. J. Holmes, objected in particular to Dr. Terry's view of the authorship of the Pentateuch and of Isaiah, and accused the Evanston professor of trying to "plow up the word of God with a four-horse team." "Men have been expelled from the church," he exclaimed, "for a much less offense. Where are the bishops, the presiding elders, and the trustees of Garrett Biblical Institute? Are we all become dumb dogs that we can not protest against such teachings?"

The real question at issue in this controversy, declares *The Universalist Leader* (Boston), is "whether the higher criticism, taught in a reverent and scholarly manner, can be permitted in a Methodist institution." It continues:

"The Des Moines Conference, that has led the opposition to Dr. Horswell, and against the whole school of higher critics in the Methodist Church, has stirred up quite an excitement. Prophecy is unsafe as to how matters will end in the Northwestern divinity school. We venture the opinion, however, that a proper discrimination will prevail between the anti-supernaturalism of Professor Pearson and the new form of controversy, and that, as a consequence, the higher criticism as represented by Drs. Horswell and Terry and President Little will survive at Evanston."

The Methodist press is devoting a good deal of space to discussion of questions relating to the higher criticism, and in some quarters extreme opinions are voiced. The California *Christian Advocate* (San Francisco) thinks that the higher criticism, if carried to its logical conclusion, would make religion "not a revelation, but an evolution of mere human experience, of no higher authority than, and possessing a common origin with, paganism." The doctrine of God would become "empty, impersonal, and agnostic." Similarly, a writer in *The Wesleyan Christian Advocate* (Atlanta, Ga.) refers with some contempt to "the set of men who call themselves higher critics." He asks: "Whence the name? Is it possible they will rise with God and set up their judgment against Him? . . . It is time the church of God should rid herself of lethargy and put herself anew on record concerning these things." A more representative view is that of Bishop S. M. Merrill, who makes a contribution to the discussion in *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago.) He says, in part:

"My heart goes out in sympathetic appreciation toward all workers in the legitimate sphere of criticism, believing much is being done to clear away the accumulated rubbish of the ages and to free the Holy Scriptures from accretions and misunderstandings which clog evangelical faith and give the enemy occasion to blaspheme. Heresy abounds and will, till God's word stands forth freed from bondage and able to break the fetters of ignorance and superstition. Let the light shine! In this work pretenders will appear. False prophets and false apostles are ever of old. Destructive critics and champions of doubt are bold, boastful, blatant, self-asserting, and proud. Like Satan, they overdo till reaction comes. Honest, humble learning, with intelligent delving will counteract the devices of unbelief and bring to light the refined gold of the kingdom. Let no lover of truth tremble for the ark of God.

"The church wants truth and invites research. Her attitude toward higher criticism is that of a sympathetic and yet jealous friend. She watches for the coming of new evidences of the truth as one watches for the morning during a night of storm. She honors earnest toilers in all lines of learning. Yet will she not tolerate pretentiousness. She wants no deceptions nor will she accept opinions for facts. Discrimination is her business. Mere inferences from half-known premises do not enrich her store of knowledge. While appreciating the good in the learning of to-day, she can not cast aside the solid learning of yesterday. Her Bible is her jewel. It has passed through fires as hot as will ever be kindled to consume it. The word of the Lord standeth forever."

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## A SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM FOR MODERN CATHOLICISM.

INDICATIONS multiply that the influences of scientific research and Biblical criticism, that have had such a disturbing effect in Protestant churches, have reached some of the important circles of the Roman Catholic Church as well. Especially in France has the spirit of Gallicanism with its independent tendencies been coming to the front, not so much among the university professors, as has been the case in Germany, as among officials high in the church, who are claiming that the religious and theological thought of the church can come and should come into harmony with the best tendencies of modern scholarship. The most noteworthy utterances in this direction were made recently in a public address of the Archbishop of Albi, Monsignor Mignot, which was entitled "La Methode de la Theologie," and was published in the *Bulletin de Littérature Ecclésiastique*, issued by the Roman Catholic Institute of Toulouse. The address has attracted international attention, and its line of thought is as follows:

The church is the highest teaching authority on earth, and must remain such; but Roman Catholic theology, as taught by the church, has not, viewed from the standpoint of method, reached that precision which has been attained by other and inferior sciences. In theology it appears in our day that those branches which are connected with the positive and historical sciences are making more progress than those which concern themselves with the interpretation of dogma. The difference lies in the fact that in the former more exact methods prevail than in the latter. Theology has not adjusted itself to the new ideals that prevail in contemporary scientific research. The deductive and synthetic stage has been succeeded by an analytic and experimental. The former is in accordance with the traditional ideals of the Middle Ages, while the latter is characteristic of our age of new discoveries and experiences. The theology that would serve the church best must engage in critical sifting and judgment of materials as well as in speculative construction. This can be done without endangering the great doctrines of faith, as the bulk of these have certainty because of the authority of the church. But this certitude is one thing, and the scientific exposition of these truths is altogether something different. The epoch for a scientific establishment of the teachings of the church has now come. It is true that in this process Catholic theology must yet remain under the control of authority, and such authority is necessary in order to prevent the growth of purely individual notions. But theology must be both traditional and progressive. It must be the former in so far as it is to preserve old truth; and the latter because we must constantly seek the foundations of truth more and more deeply. We must be on our guard against trying to compress the life of the church within the thought of a single individual, even if that person is endowed with the possibilities of infallibility. In an organization the members are just as important for the head as the head is to the members; and if it is the privilege of the head of the church to express the thoughts of Christianity in their canonical form, it is our privilege to prepare the elements for this [*d'en préparer les élements*].

The schools have been accustomed to distinguish between a "Teaching Church" and a "Taught Church." It would perhaps be better to speak also of a "Learning Church," as expressive of the true relation of the church toward scientific research. The average laymen does not know what it costs to discover the truth. A Catholic theologian also can err, and the representatives of the church must often labor hard to assume the proper attitude toward new philosophies and sciences. Aristotle's philosophy did not receive its proper place until corrected by Thomas de Aquinas; the system of Copernicus had to wait long for adoption, but is now generally recognized by Catholic exegesis; thirty years ago the idea of evolution met with a cool reception, but is to a certain degree now generally adopted in Christian philosophy.

The address closes with these words:

"Thus it is with nearly all new acquisitions of thought: They must be sifted and tested by fire before they can be adopted in the schools and can be accepted in the official decisions of the councils and the Popes. No epoch in history has been richer in achievements of this sort than is our own, and these all furnish theological work and research with most valuable elements."

A very characteristic utterance in this direction is the brief "Testament" left by Professor Krauss, who to the end declares himself to have been a loyal son of his church, but hopes for a "revival of religious Catholicism," and the break of the "Ultramontane" power in the thought and life of the church.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE GOSPEL OF "THE SIMPLE LIFE."

A STRIKING personality in contemporary French religious life is that of Charles Wagner, whose influence as *pasteur* of an independent congregation, which gathers in a handsome hall in Paris on the Boulevard Beaumarchais, and as author of several books on ethical subjects, bearing such titles as "Justice," "Youth," "Courage," and "The Soul of Things," has already made his name famous. His last book, "The Simple Life," has been translated into English and affords an interesting glimpse of the philosophy of one whose moral and intellectual life, as we are told, early "dashed and broke against the religious structure" which bounded it, and who obtained most of his inspiration from Spinoza and the German mystics.

M. Wagner's plea is for "simple thoughts, simple words, simple needs, simple pleasures, simple beauty." He appeals to the soul to rid itself of the non-essential, and to find in the great realities of life the only values. "Simplicity," he says, "is not a vanished good. To aspire to simple living means to fulfil the highest human destiny." He continues:

"Simplicity is a state of mind. It dwells in the main intention of our lives. A man is simple when his chief care is the wish to be what he ought to be, that is, honestly and naturally human. And this is neither so easy nor so impossible as one might think. At bottom, it consists in putting our acts and aspirations in accordance with the law of our being, and consequently with the Eternal Intention which willed that we should be at all. Let a flower be a flower, a swallow a swallow, a rock a rock, and let a man be a man, and not a fox, a hare, a hog, or a bird of prey; this is the sum of the whole matter."

In the light of this thought, M. Wagner proceeds to interpret the "practical ideal of man." He declares:

"Everywhere in life we see certain quantities of matter and energy associated for certain ends. Substances more or less crude are thus transformed and carried to a higher degree of organization. It is not otherwise with the life of man. The human ideal is to transform life into something more excellent than itself. We compare existence to raw material. What it is matters less than what is made of it as the value of a work of art lies in the flowering of the workman's skill. We bring into the world with us different gifts: one has received gold, another granite, a third marble, most of us wood or clay. Our task is to fashion these substances. Every one knows that the most precious material may be spoiled, and he knows, too, that out of the least costly an immortal work may be shaped. Art is the realization of a permanent idea in an ephemeral form. True life is the realization of the higher virtues—justice, love, truth, liberty, moral power—in our daily activities whatever they may be. Once captivated by the beauty and simplicity of the true life, the heart holds the fascination of it. Gradually everything subordinates itself to this powerful and persistent charm. The necessary hierarchy of powers is organized, within one: the essential commands, the secondary obeys, and order is born of simplicity. . . .

"I despair of ever describing simplicity in any worthy fashion. All the strength of the world and all its beauty, all true joy, everything that consoles, that feeds hope, or throws a ray of light along our dark paths, everything that makes us see across our poor lives a splendid goal and a boundless future, comes to us from people of simplicity, those who have made another object of their desires than the passing satisfaction of selfishness

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and vanity, and have understood that the art of living is to know how to give one's life."

It may be asked, What is the definite relation of such a philosophy to religion, as commonly understood? To such a question M. Wagner replies:

"All religions have, of necessity, certain fixed characteristics, and each has its inherent qualities or defects. Strictly speaking, then, they may be compared among themselves; but there are always involuntary partialities or foregone conclusions. The question is asked: Is my own religion good, and how may I know it? To this question, this answer: Your religion is good if it is vital and active, if it nourishes in you confidence, hope, love, and a sentiment of the infinite value of existence; if it is allied with what is best in you against what is worst, and holds forever before you the necessity of becoming a new man; if it makes you understand that pain is a deliverer; if it increases your respect for the conscience of others; if it renders forgiveness more easy, fortune less arrogant, duty more clear, the beyond less visionary. If it does these things it is good, little matter its name; however rudimentary it may be, when it fills this office it comes from the true source, it binds you to man and to God.

"But does it perchance serve to make you think yourself better than others, quibble over texts, wear sour looks, domineer other men's consciences or give your own over to bondage; stifle your scruples, follow religious forms for fashion or gain, do good in the hope of escaping future punishment?—oh, then, if you proclaim yourself the follower of Buddha, Moses, Mohammed, or even Christ, your religion is worthless—it separates you from God and man."

## REFORM OF CHURCH MUSIC.

IT is not generally admitted that American church music is at a low ebb. On the contrary, it is often assumed that the music of our churches has reached a high level—higher, probably, than the level of church music in England and other European countries. And yet the editor of *Music* (Chicago), Mr. W. S. B. Matthews, takes the view that "while the Christian Church makes a natural selection of those individuals in every community who are serious, idealistic, and subject to a desire for a higher life, there is no place where musical taste is at lower ebb than in our so-called evangelical churches in America." He continues (in his own magazine):

"Speaking from the standpoint of the artist, the entire power and meaning of the art of music are ignored and profaned in the church persistently and wellnigh universally. Besides losing the assistance which music might afford to the ends proposed by the church (which desires to do for the individual soul every Sunday pretty much what the fair Melusina gained from her weekly return to her home beneath the waters), the general value and comfortfulness of the art are lost in the private life of all this large class in every community. In fact, our national cultivation of music suffers seriously from our having disconnected it from the idea of religion. I do not mean by this that I regard any church music as affording the highest types of the art, which, if known, would open to the individual deeper vistas and make the music more precious to him; I have reference to that general attitude of mind which properly makes fine art a religion in itself—a part of the apparatus for bringing mankind into contact with the ideal—that is to say, with the true, the beautiful, and the good."

Mr. Matthews objects in particular to "the manner in which any of the popular churches will carelessly sing through a few Moody and Sankey hymns . . . one song following after another without the slightest appropriateness or care to develop a unity or sequence of moods." He instances also "the American way of employing every tune to a large variety of hymns," by which are lost "all the symbolic and expressive influences of the music." It is "like a polygamous melody marrying a new husband every Sunday," he says. As for the paid quartette:

"The immorality of the paid quartette does not lie in the salary; this is not generally large enough to have moral quality. It lies in the kind of things they do and in the way they do them. If there has ever been a paid quartette taking itself seriously and employing a good quality of musical art from the standpoint of religious worship, or even from that of a true cult, I have never been so fortunate as to hear its work."

Prof. Locke Davies, of Yale University, writing in the same magazine, criticizes no less severely the present conditions of church music, and gives three reasons to account for its present "degeneracy." These are the lack of a real musical appreciation on the part of the average congregation; the average minister's ignorance of music; and the tendency of composers to adjust themselves to a low-class demand, because commercially profitable. He says further:

"Fortunately for us, for the church, and for the general welfare, the tide is on the ebb. In this country we are learning the lesson so well understood in England, of training choirs to sing good music, and of encouraging American composers of high rank to write religious work. Professor Parker's 'Hora Novissima,' tho by no means a classic, is an extremely useful work, whose influence will be very far-reaching. Edward Elgar, Coleridge Taylor, and Hubert Parry, in England, are doing fine service in keeping up the standard of good church and choral music. What we in this country need is good anthem writers. We have some, among whom we may mention Sydney Thomson, of Summit, N. J., whose anthems show a very clear recognition of the needs of the average church, and, what is more, the deeper need of writing *sacred music* in a musicianly manner. His suite of Christmas carols, recently brought out by his publisher, Schirmer, of New York, is a gem of its kind. The trouble seems to be that work like this and some others is not known by organists, and, for this reason, perhaps, the organist's responsibility for the reform of church music is as great as that of any other person. For upon his shoulders rests the responsibility of keeping himself posted of the progress of the art in which he is presumably an expert. There is too much ground to the fear that this responsibility is not adequately appreciated. For surely the selections actually made would never be made by artists who really understood their work or comprehended the deepest needs of their choirs and the religious service in which they take part."

In harmony with the views of the two writers quoted, Prof. W. B. Chamberlain, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, has inaugurated a church-music department, combining lectures on church music by himself and others, organ recitals upon the excellent organ in the chapel, and other illustrative aids.

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE REV. DR. WILLIAM R. RICHARDS, of Plainfield, N. J., has decided to accept the call extended to him by the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York.

THE ninety-sixth annual sessions of the General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church in America was held in Asbury Park, N. J., last week. Several verbal alterations in the liturgical forms of the church were agreed upon, but the more important question of creed revision was laid over without action.

THE congregation of the Second Baptist Church, of Little Rock, Ark., has adopted a resolution withdrawing fellowship from Governor Jeff Davis, which means his expulsion from the church. The charges made against him were those of drunkenness and other immoral acts. *Zion's Herald* (Methodist Episcopal) prophesies that this action is likely to terminate the governor's public career.

"FATHER" DOLLING, who recently died in London, was one of the most remarkable figures in the Church of England. Says the New York *Churchman*: "He was rector of Poplar, one of London's slum districts, work in which he had begun years ago, under the influence of Father Stanton, after having his first experience of life as an Irish land-agent. Tho socially an extreme nonconformist, he was clerically an extreme ritualist. The East End knew him as 'Brother Bob.' His parish calls were made chiefly on the sidewalk, where he fraternized with his people to the extent of smoking an aggressive pipe. He would preach in nonconformist pulpits if he got a chance. And tho in politics he was so pronounced a radical as to earn for himself the name of Socialist, he was frequently asked to occupy the most aristocratic pulpits of the metropolis." The secular and religious press of England print numerous eulogies of this unselfish man, who, tho wealthy, sacrificed all for the poor, and once confessed that, after visiting the Bishop of Winchester in his palace, he was obliged to pawn his watch in order to get home.

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## FOREIGN TOPICS.

### HOW PEACE IS RECEIVED IN ENGLAND.

PROFOUND thankfulness, infinite relief, and a determination to make the British empire even greater and grander than it is to-day—these are the sentiments which find expression in all English newspapers at the end of the Boer war. There is not a trace of exultation over a fallen foe. There is no triumph at the expense of those who predicted that Britain would never overcome the South African resistance. There is simply a feeling that "the white man's burden" has been carried a stage further and that an additional responsibility has been incurred by the empire. As for the war itself, the London *Times* calls it "the greatest ordeal" the British people "have been called upon to undergo since the downfall of Napoleon." The same authority proceeds:

"Looking back upon the history of the protracted and eventful contest which has now terminated, we must gaze with mingled

PERSPICACITY.

At the annual celebration of the Primrose League, Lord Salisbury said England had emerged from the Boer War with increased power, prestige, and influence. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

feelings on its course. The searching test of war has revealed to us many grievous defects and shortcomings in the organization and training of our army and in the professional equipment of our officers. We have no desire to underrate their gravity or to deny that they might have led to terrible disasters in other circumstances. On the other hand, there has been much in that history on which we may reflect with thankfulness and pride. The attitude of the nation at home and in all the great self-governing colonies has been above all praise. It has proved that we are not unworthy of our past."

Nor can the great London daily repress a national pride in the triumph of British arms:

"On the greatness of the military effort we have made it is needless to dwell. No other nation could have made it at such a distance from its base. Nobody at home or abroad believed that we could make it, until we did make it. We have raised and equipped, with the help of our colonies, some 300,000 men, and we placed them in the field and supplied them at a distance of between six and seven thousand miles from our shores. Our sea power, we need hardly say, was the condition precedent of this feat without parallel in the annals of modern war."

This is the lesson, or rather the result of it all:

"The war has brought the whole nation and the whole empire together more closely than they ever were before. They have realized for the first time how firm are the bonds that knit all lands under the Union Jack together; they have realized their strength if they learn to use it, and they have realized the possibilities of their great imperial mission."

*The Daily News* (London), which has been accused of being a pro-Boer organ, says:

"As the rulers of Ireland, we have painful knowledge of the fact that the conquest of a country may not be the end of trouble. The Boers are a very different race from the Irish, but if we set ourselves to govern them in the same manner, we shall probably reap the same results. The spirit of race-supremacy will no more succeed in South Africa than in Ireland—will succeed less in proportion as the race is more stubborn and the country farther away. If we are content to add another failure to our empire—to become the rulers of another land of sullen people and sterile acres—no one doubts that we can achieve that result by 'resolute government.' But if we wish, in Lord Rosebery's phrase, to produce 'pacification' as well as peace, settlement as well as silence of the guns, then we require to inspire the Boers with a new trust in our good faith and good purposes."

What is to come next? *The Standard* (London) answers the question with much circumstantial detail:

"The Cape, Natal, and the territory acquired by the Chartered Company will naturally remain as separate bodies, in the sense that Wales is distinct from Yorkshire. The Orange Colony and the Transvaal will not lose their names, and will continue to be administrative areas. But it will be as part of a great whole, of a united land under a single central Government stretching from the Zambesi to the extreme South of the Continent, and from the sea and the Portuguese possessions on the East to the South Atlantic and Damaraland on the West. Geography, political convenience, the interest of the empire, and the good of the inhabitants of South Africa themselves, of whatever color and race, alike require that there shall be a federated authority, working for the advantage of all."

A noteworthy fact in all English comment is the tribute paid to the gallantry of the foe. Says *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"The Boers have 'put up a fight' against the whole resources of the world's mightiest empire which will live forever in history. They have taught us that which we shall forget at our peril, and which will be the subject for much inquiry, for the account is not yet closed at home. The nation will not easily quit the score with the pro-Boers in this country, in whose existence General Viljoen has declared himself unable to believe, but who are nevertheless a deplorably hard fact. If there has been any bitter feeling in this country toward our brave foes, it has been the work of these gentry. But to-day we are all pro-Boers, anxious only to heal the wounds of strife, and to compensate the burghers of the extinct republics for the shadow of independence they have lost by welcoming them as sharers with us on equal terms in the heritage of our free empire."

These several comments seem to be fairly representative of practically all that is said on the peace by the leading newspapers of England.

**Chamberlain and the Boer War.**—The Boer war now ended was decided upon and "the war was made" by Lord Milner and not by Mr. Chamberlain, according to an article by W. T. Stead in *The Pilgrim* (Battle Creek, Mich.). The English editor says:

"When Lord Milner began to make his first moves toward war, he complained bitterly that he had no support at home, least of all from Mr. Chamberlain. It was with great reluctance Lord Milner consented to go to Bloemfontein to meet President Kru-

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ger, but he took good care to render the conference abortive. Then he pulled Mr. Chamberlain's leg by cabling a warlike despatch, which insisted upon the necessity for action. From the publication of that despatch Mr. Chamberlain became Lord Milner's subservient instrument.

"But even then Mr. Chamberlain did not foresee whither Lord Milner was leading him. He was in a fool's paradise. He was quite certain there would be no war. He had even made arrangements for spending the recess holiday in Egypt. All that was necessary was bluff. A few thousand British troops despatched to South Africa would suffice to bring Kruger to his knees. Such was his confident belief."

This was "characteristic" of Mr. Chamberlain, says Mr. Stead. Mr. Chamberlain knew nothing of President Kruger's "rooted distrust" of himself and his policy, and he knew "less than nothing" of Lord Milner's determination "to force on war":

"The result was that, as the net result of his combination of ignorance and temper, the empire was plunged into a disastrous war which has already cost England her Queen, the lives of 20,000 soldiers, and £200,000,000 of treasure. 'If I had brought it on,' said Mr. Chamberlain, 'it would be a feather in my cap'—an utterance significant of much. But he did not bring it on. He bungled into it in sheer ignorance and bad temper.

"From that day the control of events in South Africa has passed out of his hands into those of the military. There was enough of the original radical in him to cause him to hate farm-burning and the concentration camps, but he was powerless to prevent either of these methods of barbarism. No one—save Mr. Rhodes—was so outspoken in private in condemnation of the military blunders of the campaign, and he has unwillingly followed the imperious leading of Lord Milner.

"So far as the war is concerned, Mr. Chamberlain has no record to show but one of continuous uninterrupted failure to achieve any single object which he professed to desire. He has been able to make telling and effective party scores off his political opponents, but there his successes begin and end."

## BRAZIL, BOLIVIA, AND THE UNITED STATES.

SERIOUS differences have arisen between Brazil and Bolivia because of the cession by the latter country to an American syndicate of rights in the territory of Acre, a rich rubber region. The boundaries of Acre, in the upper Amazon district, are ill defined, and Brazil so greatly resents Bolivia's action that there has been talk of a diplomatic rupture. Says the *Notizia* (Rio Janeiro):

"The present attitude of Bolivia may occasion a radical change in Brazil's cordial feeling for her. A mere question of boundary lines has been resolved into a question which affects the general interests of the American continent. Brazil can not in any way accept the arrangement proposed by Bolivia, which makes over to an incorporated syndicate rights of sovereignty in American affairs which extend even to the issue of money and the maintenance of an armed force. We do not know under what flag the ships of war will sail that bear the military and commercial stores of this undertaking. It seems, however, that the region affected is to be converted into a sort of nation, a region enriched by Brazilian energy and labor. As for the Brazilians living in Acre, if the protection of the Bolivian Government fails them, they shall not lack the protection of the country of their origin."

Many Brazilian papers complain that the system of concession to corporations is making the United States the real ruler of South America. Thus the *Gazeta de Noticias* (Rio Janeiro), which attacks the Bolivian Government severely, and adds that the Yankees make the Monroe Doctrine an excuse to absorb South America to the exclusion of Europe. The *Jornal do Commercio* (Rio Janeiro) has an article urging the rejection of the pending commercial treaty with Bolivia. But the *Correo de Manha* (Rio Janeiro) publishes an article by an ex-vice-president of Brazil in which rejection of the commercial treaty is declared unwise. The Bolivian side of the matter represents, on the authority of an official of the Government, that the Acre concession will deprive the Brazilian state of Amazonas of a large portion of the revenue which it derived from export duties on rubber, as much of the rubber from the Acre, Purus, Javary, and other rivers in the ceded territory has hitherto passed through the Manaos custom-house, but will now pay toll to Bolivia. *The South American Journal* (London) thus summarizes the recent history of Acre:

"About two years ago the Brazilians in the Acre got up a revolution under a Spaniard, named Galvez, and as there were very few Bolivians there, the revolution succeeded, and Galvez and his party held possession of that country for some months, until Galvez was bought off by the Government of Brazil. Another revolution was got up some time afterward by other parties, the head man of which was bought off by the Bolivians, so it was said, at the time the military force from Bolivia was about to arrive at the Acre."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE CLERICAL VICTORY IN BELGIUM.

THE recent elections in Belgium show that the Clericals can not only hold their own, but can even make gains under the peculiar system of double and treble voting that prevails. One-half of the members of the Chamber of Deputies were voted for (76 out of 152). The Clericals have a majority of 24 in the Chamber as it stands. The victory was not unexpected, in view of the state of the political machinery. The *Peuple* (Brussels),

LEOPOLD AND THE LIBERTY CAP.

LEOPOLD: "I'll try this head-wear and you try mine."
FRANCE: "But I don't wear a crown."
—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

a Socialist paper, frankly concedes victory to the Roman Catholic party. It is of opinion that the workingmen were true to the Socialist cause, and that only the "floating element" went over to the Liberals and Clericals. The Roman Catholic press is jubilant over the victory. The Liberal *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says:

"The reactionaries are stronger than ever and the ministry, supported by a majority increased by ten votes, seems in an im-

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pregnable position. But it may be menaced far more than it suspects. Too much success means too great intoxication. Ministerial infatuation, new majority demands, governmental imprudences, dangerous political errors—such are the reasonable probabilities, not to say the inevitable certainties. The De Smet de Naeyer ministry may, much sooner than it anticipates, be an expiatory victim of its own triumph."

Nothing has been changed in Belgium as a result of the election, in the opinion of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), which has been accused of Clerical sympathies:

"The Catholic cabinet, presided over by M. de Smet de Naeyer, will continue to govern as heretofore, without impediment—unless the opposition parties make new trouble for it outside the legal agencies. The partisans of universal suffrage, pure and simple, taking their cue from the result of the elections, may resume their old argument that the electoral system in vogue assures the Catholics a majority."

The organ of the Roman Catholic Church in England, *The Tablet* (London), under the title "A Catholic Victory," says:

"Scarcely more than a month ago Belgium was threatened with a social upheaval that threatened destruction to all law and order in the country. Acting with energetic firmness, the Catholic Government put down rioting in the great cities, and warded off a general strike—organized for purely political ends—in the coal-mining districts of the country. Riots and strikes were excited by the Socialist leaders under the pretext that the country wanted manhood suffrage. . . . The Catholics of Belgium have won indeed a famous victory. No wonder there is joy in the land, that the black, yellow, and red national colors floated gaily from the façades of Conservative and Catholic clubs, that bells in many an old gray time-worn tower rang out, like the famous bell of Ghent, 'there is victory in the land,' and that processions, with lively bands of music and gay with the flags and standards of guilds and societies, promenaded the streets of many a quiet Flemish city, as, on Monday last, it became known that the Catholics had scored a great victory."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## OUR DEBT TO FRANCE.

THE leading newspaper organs of the French republic have been prompted by the Rochambeau celebrations to enter at length into the obligations of the United States to the great nation of Lafayette and "the principles of 1789." These obligations are not set forth in an assertive way. The feeling is rather one of gratification that France was afforded the opportunity of assisting in the struggle that gave a mighty Power to the world. And the *Temps* (Paris) says:

"The manifestation of Franco-American sympathy must be regarded not in the troubled and uncertain light of recent events, but as new evidence of a state of feeling that will never be lacking. As has been recently said, and very justly, the United States of Europe are in America. Distant sons of England, renewed by a great Teutonic immigration, the citizens of the United States may make the tour of the Old World and successively salute therein all the elements which enter into their own make-up, save the one nation—not the least endowed—which drew inspiration from themselves. They can in a few years celebrate England, celebrate Germany, smile upon Russia, hail France. In the end it is still America they celebrate, since out of so many old races they have made a new nation."

Two nations which have in common memories such as those which cluster around the American War of Independence can maintain good relations and mutual sympathy, proceeds this ministerial organ, which seems to be uneasily conscious of the difficulties confronting the French foreign office during the Spanish-American war. In a very similar tone comments the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). It begins by observing that the friendship of the United States has been much sought for some time. "The reserve with which we refrained from this competition for the favor of an old friend grown great has been rewarded." The reward is in the fact that "in none of the international demonstrations to which the United States surrendered itself of late years" has American cordiality been so spontaneous as during the Rochambeau ceremonies:

"It is thus evident that to the Americans France remains the traditional friend, the friend pointed out to every new generation that goes through the schools of the Union as having been intimately associated, during the heroic period of United States history, with the fathers of liberty. In truth we have never believed in any weakening of sentiments so deeply rooted in the education and traditions of a people. The relations of the two countries have always been peculiarly agreeable. It was with France that the United States first signed, in 1897, a commercial reciprocity treaty. We have seen a French ambassador as a matter of course designated as the intermediary between the United States and Spain at a decisive moment."

The French journal next notes with indignation what it styles underhand efforts "to falsify recent history" and make it appear that France was not our true friend in the war with Spain. "Even Senator Lodge did not hesitate to show a sentiment that acts, as we know, upon individuals as upon nations: he spoke of gratitude."

But there is one publication which feels called upon to take the United States sternly to task for its failure to appreciate its debt to France. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says:

"There has not been hitherto any formal opposition between the governments of Paris and Washington, but it is apparent that these governments have too seldom pursued parallel paths. The Americans, as regards commercial treaties, for instance, have not always borne in mind that they are morally indebted to France."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THAT EMBARRASSING STATUE.

THE general impression abroad is that there will be trouble over the statue of Frederick the Great which Emperor William presented to the United States. The gift, or rather the offer of it, was to be laid before Congress by President Roosevelt, an intention which that statesman first announced and then discovered to be supererogatory. This is the feature of the business upon which foreign attention is more and more concentrated. It has given the German press a shock. Outside the German press there is a vague idea that Emperor William has other cards to play, and that he will even transport himself to these republican shores to see after his statue himself. One German newspaper welcomes that notion as tending to win the American people over to monarchy. *The St. James's Gazette* (London) says:

"Some of the German newspapers are a good deal chagrined over the disappointing result of the Emperor's present to Washington of a statue of Frederick the Great. That it was a mistaken move seems to be generally recognized, since it proves even less acceptable to a considerable body of American opinion than was Lord Rosebery's statue of Cromwell to the Irishmen at Westminster. The *Vossische Zeitung* tries to conciliate Americans by reminding them that the Prussian autocrat was also the friend of Voltaire, tho why that should commend his memory to the people of the United States is left to the imagination. More to the point perhaps would be the plea that Frederick was 'an admirer of republican virtue,' if there were any ground for believing it to be the fact. If it were true in any sense likely to impress Americans, it may be doubted whether William II. would make such a hero of his ancestor. But as the Americans do not take kindly to the great fighting king who shared in the first partition of Poland, the German press is anxious to blame some one other than the Emperor for the mistake of making so embarrassing an offer. It appears that no steps were taken beforehand to sound American opinion on the matter, and accordingly a scapegoat is found in the person of the German ambas-

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sador at Washington. He is bluntly told that 'he is not the right man for so important a post.'"

What is the German Emperor to do, then, in order to win the United States, since gifts of monarchical statues do not seem to attain the result desired? The London *Spectator* goes into the subject at great length and concludes:

"Let the Kaiser give up his autocratic pretensions, and cease to require the slavish obedience demanded by *jure-divino* royalism, and he will soon find the way to the hearts of the American people, and will win, first their confidence and respect, and then their affection. If he can not, or will not, do that—and needless to say, short of a miracle, he will never change the nature of a rule which he honestly believes to be the only system suited to Germany—he must abandon his attempts to win over the Americans."

This utterance has much incensed the ultra-monarchical *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which sees in it new evidence of England's intention to create dissension between Germany and the United States. It exclaims:

"Does *The Spectator* really consider our Emperor so silly as to regulate his internal policy simply to please the Americans? Does it, on the other hand, deem the Americans so unintelligent as to let their demeanor toward a foreign monarch depend upon his internal political policy? To what extent has the abolition of the dictatorship paragraph brought our Emperor nearer to the hearts of the Americans, or how has the German workman's insurance law influenced the relations of Germany and the United States?"

The utterances of the English weekly can only inspire an amused smile on the part of Germans, concludes the authority last quoted, which dismisses the subject with another reference to England's determination to make trouble. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, a paper of popular tendency, declares that the gift of the Frederick statue was "a mistake," and it is convinced that to carry out the scheme of its presentation would cause "great embarrassment."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## MENELIK THE MONOPOLIST.

THE astonishing financial and commercial operations of Menelik, the Abyssinian monarch, are having a complicating effect upon international relations, if the accounts and comments of the European press are reliable. To begin with the *Économiste Français* (Paris):

"It is the Emperor Menelik who monopolizes the ivory trade, which he regards, moreover, as tribute. The quality of the ivory is very fine. It is sold at Addis-Ababa for $25 to $30 per frassela of 36 pounds. The Emperor received in 1899 about 2,500 frasselas and the commerce 1,800 frasselas, which permits an estimate for the total trade of that year of about $200,000. It is believed this sum was exceeded in 1900, but it is to be feared it will henceforth diminish, as the elephant tends to disappear. It is Menelik, too, who keeps the greater part of the gold."

Menelik refused to grant gold concessions to the French, which prompted the London *Times* to note, on the authority of M. Lagarde, of the French exploring expedition:

"Europe has at last obtained an inkling of the unknown forces of Abyssinia. Her military power has been asserted, and the bravery of her soldiers is beyond doubt. Moreover, recent engineering surveys have revealed that it is in Abyssinia that nature intended the work of systematically regulating the rise and fall of the Nile to be done. The English themselves have acknowledged this. The construction of a reservoir at Lake Tsana to store water sufficient for the needs of Egypt and the Sudan, and, at the same time, to improve the navigation of the Blue Nile during the summer months, is imperative. As to Menelik's consent, the Emperor is accustomed to reflect a long time before agreeing to anything."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* has been printing items to the effect that Menelik's health is broken down and that the doctors have warned him to be cautious. Meanwhile the Abyssinian monarch has been pressing Italy for the money he claims as damages done him by the Italian expedition into Africa. The *Popolo Romano* complains of Menelik's greed in this matter, but the *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican paper, says the Italian Government is not taking the right tone with the African. The latest authoritative view of Menelik is afforded in *The Edinburgh Review*, which prints an article on the recent history of Abyssinia from which we quote:

"Up to the present the various merchant adventurers, chiefly French, who have settled in Harar or in Menelik's capital, Addis-Ababa, have found themselves allowed to start a trade, but, once the trade started, have been brought into disastrous competition with a ruler who is himself a merchant. Menelik has the example of Japan close at heart, and is anxious to use the Europeans rather than be used by them."

"Abyssinia is to-day one of the most interesting countries in the world," asserts this authority:

"On its throne sits an emperor who traces his descent, through such a pedigree as commonly makes the glory of half-civilized races, to another Menelik, born of the Queen of Sheba's visit to Solomon. . . . Where fifty years ago the Christian kingdom of Abyssinia lay almost inaccessible—shattered into a group of disconnected feudal states, split into two portions, each ringed about with fierce savages, and continually encroached upon and threatened with entire extinction—there Menelik to-day is absolute monarch of an empire which alone among the darker peoples has defeated a great European Power; with the diplomatic representatives of four great nations rivaling each other in courtesies, and intriguing for his friendship."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MENELIK.

## POINTS OF VIEW.

VATICAN DIPLOMACY.—For some years the Vatican has not been fortunate in its diplomacy, according to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), which says: "The old pontifical diplomacy, once so much appreciated, is in decadence, the good traditions fade, favoritism alone is the influence that puts into the diplomatic career men whose success is desired, but respecting whom it is not asked if they possess the qualifications essential to their posts."

PRESIDENT AND CZAR.—The visit of M. Loubet to Nicholas II. is an "eloquent manifestation of the maintenance of the intimate alliance between the two countries," says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), an opinion which is characteristic of nearly the entire French press, which has said nothing very new or very original on the subject.

THE WEAKNESS OF GIBRALTAR.—Trouble is in store for the British Government in consequence of the state of affairs at Gibraltar, according to the *Temps* (Paris). The rock, it says, is no longer impregnable, the millions spent upon it have been thrown away, and even as a naval station it has not been competently handled. "A day will surely come when, tired of being ruined and misled by the imperialist fanatics, the English people will demand a reckoning."

SUFFRAGE IN SWEDEN.—The advocates of universal suffrage in Sweden, after demonstrating in the streets of the larger towns, have decided to resort to a general strike to force the hands of a Parliament, which is now considering the question. "Thus," says the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), "the universal suffrage question in Sweden has assumed the same phase as in Belgium, but it is likely to have more results, as the Government in Stockholm has not the same motive as our own to display an unjustifiable narrowness."

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## BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books :

"The Complete Pocket-Guide to Europe."—Edited by Edmund C. Stedman and Thomas L. Stedman. (W. R. Jenkins.)

"The Unknown God?"—Sir Henry Thompson Bart. (Frederick Warne & Co., $0.60.)

"A Book of Songs."—Chester Ide. (The Lakeside Press, Chicago.)

"In the Light of the King's Countenance."—A. M. C. Dupree. (Edwin S. Gorham.)

"Life at West Point."—H. Irving Hancock. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Fool."—William H. Carson (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50.)

"Love-story Masterpieces."—Chosen by Ralph A. Lyon. (William S. Lord, $1.00.)

"In the Eagle's Talon."—Sheppard Stevens. (Little, Brown & Co.)

"The Siamese Twins and Other Poems."—William L. Keese. (Edwin W. Dayton.)

"American Food and Game Fishes."—David S. Jordan and Barton W. Evermann. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $4.00 net.)

## CURRENT POETRY.

### Peace over Africa!

By EDWIN MARKHAM.

O Bugles, ripple and shine—
Ripple and rapture down the wavering line!
Praise! Praise! Praise!
For the last of the desperate days.
Shake out the lyrical notes
From your cavernous silvern throats!
Burst into joy-mad carols once again
To herald the homing men!

O Bugles, tell it to the opening sky,
And go the roads of men with joyous cry!
Peace on the wreathéd and the wreathless head;
Peace over England—over Africa;
Peace on the living; quiet on the dead;
Peace on the souls hurled downward from the day—
Hurled down with bated breath
To join the old democracy of death.

The challenge of the bugle and the glum
Rejoinder of the drum;
The neigh of startled stallions;
The hurried rhythm of the hot battalions;
The blown wild scent of crushed geranium;
The parley of the howitzers; the shrill
Grim colloquy of hill with hill—

These had their fateful hour. But now, even now,
A bird sings on a cannon-broken bough—
Sings all the afternoon,
And when the dark falls
On the shot-torn walls,
Frail wings will come to wander in the moon—
Wander in long delight
Through Africa's star-filled, delicious night.

War's bitter root and yet so fair a flower!
Sing and be glad, O England, in this hour;
But not as one who has no grief to bear,
No memories, no burden, no despair.
Be glad, but not as one who has no grief;
The victor's laurel wears a wintry leaf.
The clarions revel, and the joy-bells rave,
But what is all the glory and the gain
To those wet eyes behind the misty pain,
Whose Africa is crumpled to one grave,
A lone grave at the mercy of the rain?
No, not the stern averment of the guns,
Nor all our odes nor all our orisons
Can sweeten these intolerable tears,


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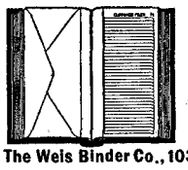

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These silences that fall between the cheers.
In all the joy a memory cries and dwells,
A heart-break of heroical farewells.

Let there be no more battles: field and flood
Are sick of bright-shed blood.
Lay the sad swords asleep:
They have their fearful memories to keep.
These swords that in the dark of battle burned—
Burned upward with insufferable light,
Lay them asleep: heroic rest is earned.
And in their rest will be a kinglier might
Than ever flowered upon the front of fight.

And fold the flags: they weary of the day,
Worn by their wild climb in the wind's wild way.
Quiet the dauntless flags:
Grown strangely old upon the smoking crags.
Look, where they startle and leap!
Look, where they hollow and heap!
Tremulous, undulant banners, flared and thinned,
Living and dying momently in the wind.

And war's imperious bugles, let them rest—
Bugles that cried through whirlwind their behest—
Wild bugles that held council in the sky.
They are aweary of that curdling cry
That tells men how to die.

And cannons worn out with their work of hell,
The brief abrupt persuasion of the shell,
Let the shrewd spider lock them, one by one,
With filmy cables glancing in the sun;
And let the throstle in their empty throats
Build his safe nest and spill his rippling notes.

—From *Collier's Weekly*, with revision by the Author for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## PERSONALS.

**Bret Harte's First Gambling Experience.**—In his recent volume of short stories, "Under the Redwoods," Bret Harte included a chapter describing his experiences in San Francisco in the early '50's. The following paragraphs, which we take from the San Francisco *Argonaut*, describes his first experience in gambling:

I was watching roulette one evening, intensely absorbed in the mere movement of the players. Either they were so preoccupied with the game, or I was really older-looking than my actual years, but a bystander laid his hand familiarly on my shoulder and said, as to an ordinary habitué: "Ef you're not chippin' in yourself pardner, s'pose you give me a show." Now I honestly believe that up to the moment I had no intention, nor even a desire, to try my own fortune. But in the embarrassment of the sudden address I put my hand in my pocket, drew out a coin, and laid it with an attempt at carelessness, but a vivid consciousness that I was blushing, upon a vacant number. To my horror I saw that I had put down a large coin—the bulk of my possessions! I did not flinch, however. I think any boy who reads this will understand my feelings; it was not only my coin but my manhood at stake. I gazed with a miserable show of indifference at the players, at the chandelier—anywhere but at the dreadful ball spinning around the wheel. There was a pause; the game was declared, the rake rattled up and down, but still I did not look at the table. Indeed, in my inexperience of the game and my embarrassment, I doubt if I should have known if I had won or not. I had made up my mind that I should lose, but I must do so like a man, and, above all, without giving the least suspicion that I was a greenhorn. I even affected to be listening to the music. The wheel spun again; the game was declared, the rake was busy, but I did not move. At last the man I had displaced touched me on the arm, and whispered: "Better make a straddle and divide your stake this time." I did not understand him but I saw he was looking at the board. I was obliged to look, too. I drew back dazed. Where my coin had lain a moment before there was a glittering heap of gold.

His stake was doubled, quadrupled, and doubled again:

I did not know how much then—I do not know now—it may have been not more than $300 or $400, but it dazzled and frightened me. "Make your game, gentlemen," said the croupier monotodously. I thought he looked at me—everybody seemed to be looking at me—and my companion repeated his warning. But here I must again appeal to the boyish reader in defense of my idiotic obstinacy. To have taken advice would


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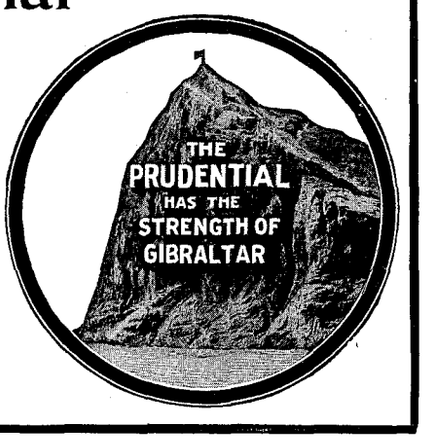


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have shown my youth. I shook my head—I could not trust my voice. I smiled, but with a sinking heart, and let my stake remain. The ball sped around the wheel, and stopped. There was a pause. The croupier indolently advanced his rake and swept my whole pile, with others, into the bank. I had lost it all. Perhaps it may be difficult for me to explain why I actually felt relieved, and even to some extent triumphant, but I seemed to have asserted my grown-up independence—possibly at the cost of reducing the number of my meals for days; but what of that! I was a man! I wish I could say it was a lesson to me. I am afraid it was not. It was true that I did not gamble again, but, then, I had no especial desire to—and there was no temptation. I am afraid it was an incident without a moral. Yet it had one touch characteristic of the period, which I like to remember. The man who had spoken to me, I think, suddenly realized, at the moment of my disastrous coup, the fact of my extreme youth. He moved toward the banker, and leaning over him, whispered a few words. The banker looked up, half-impatiently, half-kindly—his hand strayed tentatively toward the pile of coin. I instinctively knew what was meant, and summoning my determination, met his eyes with all the indifference I could assume, and walked away.

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**The Water-Cure in the Philippines.—**

[Air: "Marching Through Georgia."]

Get the good, old syringe, boys, and fill it to the brim,
We've caught another "nigger" and we'll operate on him—
Let some one take the handle who can work it with a vim,
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CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! We bring the jubilee;
Hurrah! Hurrah! The flag that makes him free!
Shove in the nozzle deep and let him taste of liberty,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

We've come across the bounding main to kindly spread around
Sweet liberty wherever there are rebels to be found—
Come, hurry with the syringe, boys, we've got him down and bound,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

Oh, pump it in him till he swells up like a toy balloon!
The fool pretends that liberty is not a precious boon,
But we'll contrive to make him see the beauty of it soon,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

Keep the piston going, boys, and let the banner wave,
The banner that floats proudly o'er the noble and the brave,
Keep on until the squirt-gun breaks or he explodes, the slave—
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! We bring the jubilee;
Hurrah! Hurrah! The flag that makes him free!
We've got him down, so let us pump him full of liberty,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

—S. E. KISER, in Chicago *Record-Herald*.

## Coming Events.

June 22.—National Sunday-School Conference at Maxinkuckee, Ind.

June 23-27.—Convention of the National Association of Elocutionists at Chicago.

June 24-26.—Convention of the American Seed Trade Association at Minneapolis, Minn.

June 30.—Convention of the American Association of Advancement of Science at Pittsburg, Pa.

June 30-July 2.—Convention of the Botanical Society of America at Pittsburg, Pa.

June 30-July 5.—Convention of Christian Workers of the United States and Canada at Winona Lake, Ind.


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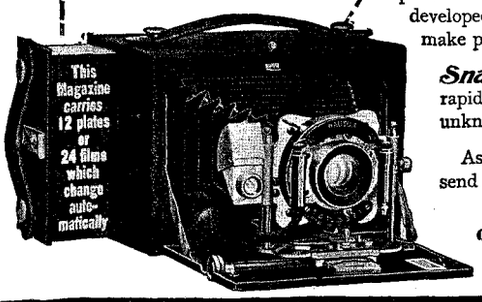


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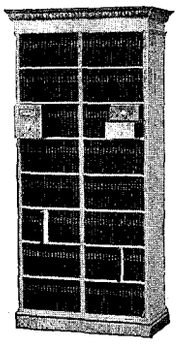

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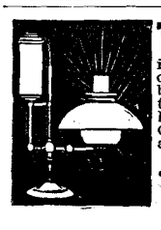

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## Current Events.

### Foreign.

June 9.—The English polo team defeats the American team in the second of the series of contests at Hurlingham England, by 6 goals to 1.

President Palma signs the amnesty bill giving to Americans in Cuban prisons or under trial in that country their liberty.

June 10.—The grain tax clause in the British budget passes the committee stage of the House of Commons.

The policy of the new French Ministry is set forth before the Chamber of Deputies by Premier Combes, who says that economy would be promoted and friendly foreign relations would be favored.

German war-ships leave St. Thomas for Venezuela under hurried orders.

Cambridge University confers the degree of Doctor of Laws on Whitelaw Reid, the special envoy of the United States to the coronation of King Edward.

June 11.—Colonel Arthur Lynch, M.P., elected for Galway, lands in England from France, and is arrested and arraigned in a London police-station for high treason.

June 13.—At a special court held in London, King Edward receives congratulations on the ending of the war; he also expresses his appreciation for the loyalty of the empire and predicts peace and prosperity for South Africa.

June 14.—The Cubans are reported to have received offers for reciprocal arrangements with Great Britain, which they are disposed to consider should the United States fail to act on reciprocity with the island.

Colonel Grimm, of the Russian army, is sentenced at Warsaw, Poland, to twelve years' imprisonment at hard labor for selling military secrets.

June 15.—King Edward is suffering from an attack of lumbago.

Lord Kitchener reports the surrender of 2,594 Boers since June 13, making the number of surrenders since peace was declared about 12,500.

### Domestic.

CONGRESS.

June 9.—*Senate:* The Naval Appropriation bill is discussed. Senator Harris, of Kansas, makes a strong argument in advocacy of the Nicaragua route for the Isthmian Canal. Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, speaks in favor of the proposed Appalachian forest reserve.

*House:* The Anti-Anarchy bill is passed by a vote of 175 to 38.

June 10.—*Senate:* The Naval Appropriation bill is passed. Senator Turner, of Washington, speaks in favor of the Nicaragua route.

*House:* The bill to transfer forest reserves to the control of the Agricultural Department is killed, on the motion of Chairman Cannon, of the Committee on Appropriations, who warned the House against extravagant expenditures. The consideration of the Corliss Pacific Cable bill is begun.

June 11.—*Senate:* An agreement to vote on the Isthmian Canal bill on June 19 is reached. Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, speaks in favor of the Panama route. The motion of Senator Wellington, of Maryland, to discharge the Committee on Privileges and Elections from the consideration of the resolution for the popular election of Senators is defeated, after a sharp debate, 21 to 35.

*House:* The Corliss Pacific Cable bill is killed; the enacting clause of the measure being stricken out by a vote of 116 to 77.

June 12.—*Senate:* The debate on the Isthmian Canal bill is continued, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, making a three and a half hours' speech in favor of the Nicaragua route. Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, introduces an amendment providing for the issue of bonds for the construction of the canal.

*House:* The Irrigation bill is discussed.

June 13.—*Senate:* The nomination of Captain Crozier to be Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of Brigadier General, is considered, but no conclusion is reached.

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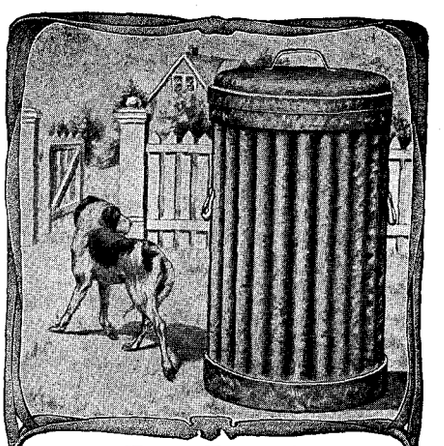

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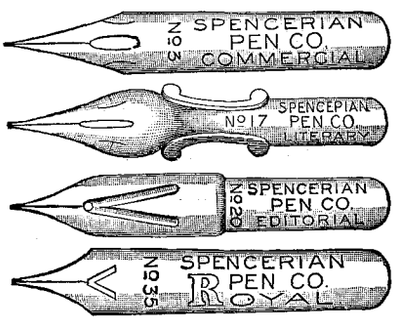


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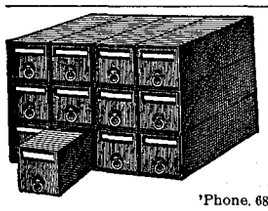

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*House:* The Irrigation bill is passed by a vote of 146 to 55.

President Roosevelt sends a special message to Congress, renewing his recommendations for tariff concessions to Cuba, and urging the importance of action at the present session.

June 14.—*Senate:* The House amendments to the Irrigation bill are agreed to and the bill is sent to the President for signature. The District of Columbia Appropriation bill is passed. The debate on the Isthmian Canal bill is continued; Senator Morgan, of Alabama continues his speech in support of the Nicaragua route.

*House:* A resolution calling for a statement of the cost of the Philippine war is called up by Congressman Hay, of Virginia, and laid on the table by a party vote, 91 to 66. Nearly two hundred private pension bills are passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 9.—The opening exercises of the centennial anniversary are held at West Point.

June 10.—President Roosevelt in a letter to the National Unitarian Association says that there is now "almost no policy of coercion" in the Philippines.

The correspondence between the coal operators and President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, regarding the issues which led to the strike, is made public.

June 11.—F. B. Thurber testifies before the Senate sugar investigating committee that he had received three payments from the military government of Cuba, and one from President Havemeyer, of the sugar trust, for his efforts in behalf of reciprocity.

Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Philadelphia, is nominated for governor on the first ballot in the Pennsylvania Republican state convention.

June 12.—President Roosevelt presents diplomas to the cadets at West Point, and then returns to Washington.

June 13.—Major L. W. T. Waller arrives at San Francisco from the Philippines.

The annual naval reserves' convention is held in Baltimore.

June 15.—It is reported that the striking miners are waiting for the mines to cave in, expecting that then the capitalists will yield.

Rioting breaks out afresh in Pawtucket, R. I., and it is believed that more troops would be called out.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

June 15.—*Philippines:* It is reported that five Americans of the Fifth Cavalry, taken prisoners by the Filipinos, have been massacred.

## CHESS.

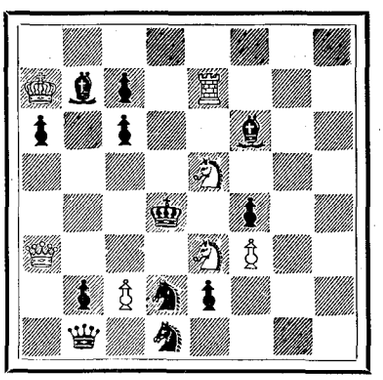
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 679.

By H. F. W. LANE.

A Prize-winner.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

8; K b p 1 R 3; p 1 p 2 b 2; 4 S 3; 3 k 1 p 2; Q 3 S P 2; 1 p P s p 3; 1 q 1 s 4.

White mates in two moves.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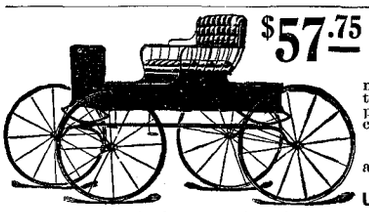

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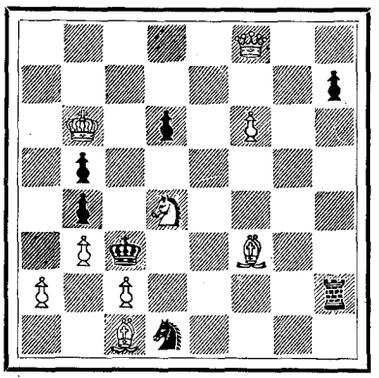
### Problem 680.

By O. JUZI.

From *Schweizerische Schachzeitung.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

5 Q 2; 7 p; 1 K 1 p 1 P 2; 1 p 6; 1 p 1 S 4; 1 P k 2 B 2; P 1 P 4 r; 2 B s 4.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 673: Key-move, Q—K 8.

No. 674: Key-move, P—B 6.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; A. C. White, Cambridge, Mass.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; W. J. L., Richmond, Va.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; C. R. E., Youngstown, O; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.

673: The Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; R. O'C., San Francisco; R. H. R., University of Virginia; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; F. Gebien, Jr., New York City; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D. C.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.

Comments (673): "Original"—M. M.; "Full of snap and skill"—A K.; "Good"—F. S. F.; "A spicy round-up, despite a faulty key"—J. H. S.; "Very tricky"—A. C. W.; "The Rev. contributor shows a marked advance during past few years"—W. R. C.; "Very good, but rather easy"—J. H. L.; "A Greek gift"—H. W. F.; "Excellent, but easy"—R. O'C.

674: "Fine, difficult, and full of good 'tries.' The key is an ideal one"—M. M.; "Easily eminent, and extremely elusive"—A K.; "Meets all the requirements of the most exacting criticism"—J. G. L.; "A great problem"—F. S. F.; "The neatest 3-er you have given in a long time. Remarkable for the number of ways of how not to do it"—J. H. S.

In addition to those reported, Miss N. Nixdorff, Cambridge, Mass., got 671 and 672; R. R. R., San Francisco, and Dr. J. M. J. Manning, Almo, Ky., 671.

### Lasker-Stuart.

Dr. B. Lasker, who played White, is the brother of the Champion of the World. The following game was one of the series in the recent Franklin-Manhattan Match.

| DR. LASKER. *White.* | STUART. *Black.* | DR. LASKER. *White.* | STUART. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—Q B 4 | 25 P x Q P(b) | B x P |
| 2 Q Kt—B 3 | Q Kt—B 3 | 26 R x K P | B x B |
| 3 P-K Kt 3 | P—K Kt 3 | 27 Kt x B | P x P |
| 4 B—Kt 2 | B—Kt 2 | 28 Q x P | Kt—B 3 |
| 5 P—Q 3 | P—Q 3 | 29 K R-K sq | Q R—Q sq |
| 6 K Kt-K 2 | Kt—B 3 | 30 Q—K 3 | Kt—Q 3 |
| 7 Castles | Castles | 31 R—K 7 | Q—B 3 |
| 8 P—K B 4 | P—K 3 | 32 Q—K 6 | Q R—K sq |
| 9 P—K R 3 | Kt—K sq | 33 Kt—Q 3 | R x R |
| 10 B—K 3 | Kt—Q 5 | 34 Q x R | R—K sq |
| 11 K—R 2 | B—Q 2 | 35 Q—R 7 | R—Q R sq |
| 12 Q R-Kt sq | B—Q B 3 | 36 Q—K 7 | R—K sq |
| 13 Q—Q 2 | Q R—B sq | 37 Kt-Kt 4(c) | Q—B 4 |
| 14 Kt—B sq | P—Q R 3 | 38 Q—R 7 | R x R (d) |
| 15 Kt-Q sq(a) | Kt—Kt 4 | 39 Kt x R | Q—B 7 ch |
| 16 P—B 3 | P—K B 4 | 40 Kt—Kt 2 | Kt(Q 3)—K 5 |
| 17 Kt—B 2 | Q—B 2 | 41 B-K 3 (e) | Q x P ch |
| 18 Kt—K 2 | Q—K B 2 | 42 K—Kt sq | Q x R P |
| 19 Kt—Kt sq | P—Q Kt 3 | 43 B—Q 4 | Kt—Kt 6 |
| 20 Kt—B 3 | P—K R 3 | 44 B x Kt(f) | Q—R 8 ch |
| 21 Q—B 2 | Q—Kt 2 | 45 K—B 2 | Kt—K 5 ch |
| 22 Kt—R 4 | K—R 2 | 46 K—K 3 | Q—Kt 8 ch |
| 23 Q R—K sq | P—Q 4 | 47 K—Q 3 | Q—Q 8 ch |
| 24 B—B sq | P—B 5 | 48 Lasker resigns (g) | |

*Comments by Reichelm in The North American, Philadelphia.*

(a) Exciting professional admiration.

(b) The backing and filling part has at last ended with the German having the honor of drawing the first water in the nature of a capture. Lasker now wins a Pawn, but Black has a compensating position for defense.

(c) Lasker, or course, had a Draw here, he returning Q—R 7.

(d) Now, of course, Stuart couldn't return R—Q R sq, but you know he didn't want to in the new position.

(e) Quite tame now, but a little bit late.

(f) Winning a piece—temporarily.

(g) We hate to say it, but mate is forced in two more moves.

### From the Monte Carlo Tourney.

NAPIER BEATS TSCHIGORIN.

The special interest attaching to this game is that Napier, the young American representative, had the temerity to play an Evans Gambit against Tschigorin, the greatest connoisseur of the Evans.

Evans Gambit.

| NAPIER. *White.* | TSCHIGORIN. *Black.* | NAPIER. *White.* | TSCHIGORIN. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 21 R-K Kt sq | Q R—B 2 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 22 B-B sq(d) | P—B 5 |
| 3 B—B 4 | B—B 4 | 23 B—R 3 | B x P (e) |
| 4 P—Q Kt 4 | B x P | 24 Kt—K 2 | Kt—K 4 (f) |
| 5 P—B 3 | B—R 4 | 25 R—Kt 2 | B—K 6 |
| 6 P—Q 4 (a) | P x P | 26 Kt—B 4 | B x Kt |
| 7 Castles | P—Q 3 | 27 Q x B | P-K Kt 4(g) |
| 8 P x P | B—Kt 3 | 28 B—K 6 | K—R sq |
| 9 B—Kt 2 | Kt—R 4 | 29 Q—Q 2 | P—Kt 3 |
| 10 Kt—B 3 | Kt—K 2 | 30 B x R | R x B |
| 11 B—Q 3 | Castles | 31 P—B 4 | P x P |
| 12 P—Q 5 | Kt—Kt 3 | 32 Q x P | Kt—Kt 2 |
| 13 Kt—K 2 | P—Q B 4 | 33 Q R—K Kt sq | Kt—B 4 |
| 14 Q—Q 2 | B—Kt 5 (b) | 34 B x Kt | Q P x B |
| 15 Kt—Kt 3 | B x Kt (c) | 35 Q—Kt 4 | P—K R 3 |
| 16 P x B | Kt—R 5 | 36 Q—R 5 | Q—K B sq |
| 17 Q—B 4 | Kt—Kt 3 | 37 R—Kt 6 | K—R 2 |
| 18 Q—B 5 | R—B sq | 38 R x P ch | Resigns. |
| 19 B—B 3 | R—B 2 | | |
| 20 K—R sq | P—B 3 | | |

*Notes.*

(a) Tschigorin believes that Castles is best here, thereby maintaining the center.

(b) The defence has been played with precision up to this move. Evidently, the stronger move is R—Kt sq, to be followed by the advance of the Q Kt P.

(c) This opening of the Kt file gives White an attack, which in the end proves successful.

(d) In order to get this B into play.

(e) The position at this stage is very interesting. White leaves his R *en prise* in order to make his Kt a strong factor in the game.

(f) Should have taken R, as this move does not affect White's attack.

(g) Tschigorin knew that he must do something desperate; but he probably did not take into account the beautiful and strong continuation Napier had in view.

---

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